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[For Pittsburgh Post.]

NELL'S CHILD.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

That's Nell's child there, sir, and we all kin trace
The looks of her dead mother in her face.
Nell's life was sad; if you would like to hear
Me tell a yarn, jist lend a listenin' ear.
Nell was an orphan, cast here by the sea,
Whose child she was, is not for you nor me.

Well, she grew up as handsome as a queen.
With hair like gold, and starry eyes between
A blue and gray; and she was good as fair;
Could row a boat agin the stormiest air.
One summer, young Squire Roland o'er the way;
Made love to her, and then the livelong day
She sang a glad song; but my wife said, sir,
He means no good, my girl—it troubled her.

And then there came a day when women passed
Our cottage, with their faces overcast
with angry looks, and Nell grew pale and thin
With keepin' hid from us, what they called sin.
And once I said, half kind of careless, so
The young squire passed me not an hour ago
On his trip Westward; she fell down and I
Half wished I knew all then—that she could die.

One morn a lady came down to the shore;
I'd seen her often rowing from our door
A little boat all painted o'er with blue
She always sailed in; then we each one knew
She was some lady of a high degree,
Perhaps the young Squire's sister. I could see
No look of him for she had coal black hai
And he was like his father, tall andfair.

That day the sea grew wild, and Nell said low
"That woman's in the storm; some one must go
And guide her in;" and then I saw her take
Her strongest oars, and make a kind of break,
Half run down to the shore, and then afloat,
Outward she drifted in the storm-tossed boat.

We waited breathless on the land, and when
She came in sight we all of us strong men,
Who had not dared to face the storm, a cheer
Sent out to her, to guide landward her oar.
Slowly she rowed, and when we saw all wet
The stately lady's form, we knew Nell had met
Her just in time; both smiled like when they stood.
Once more on shore, her face though proud was good.
God bless you girl, or fisher's wife, she said,
I am your debtor for my love and life;
There's one shall crown with wealth your golden head;
I am a bride; Squire Roland's happy wife.

She never knew the reason why poor Nell
Cried out in agony, or why she fell
Face down and in the sand, when Roland came
With anxious eyes, and called his wife by name;
But on his brow, I saw a mighty shade
Pass over when he saw the form low laid.
To shut them out, they turned away, the gold
He scattered freely out, wo seaward rolled.

That night Nell's child was born, a little mite
Whose mother's life was given for its right
Of entering into life's misery: It doesn't know
Why; often as the Squire rides to and fro.
He stops to kiss and mebbe for to trace
Some look of its dead mother in its face.

A QUAKER GRAVEYARD.

A POEM BY DR. WEIR MITCHELL.

Four straight brick walls severely plain,
A quiet city square surround;
A level space of nameless graves,
The Quakers' burial ground.

In gown of gray or coat of drab
They trod the common ways of life,
With passions held in sternest leash,
And hearts that knew not strife.

To yon grim meeting-house they fare1,
With thoughts as sober as their speech;
To voiceless prayer, to songless praise,
To hear the elders preach.

Through quiet length of days they came,
With scarce a change to this repose:
Of all life's loveliness they took
The thorn without the rose.

But in the porch and o'er the graves
Glad rings the southward robin's glee;
And sparrows fill the autumn air
With merry mutiny;

While on the grave of drab and gray
The red and gold of autumn lie,
And wilful Nature decks the sod
In gentlest mockery.

—*February Atlantic.*

PETER WILLIAMSON.

The Remarkable Story of One of the Pioneers of Pennsylvania.

He is Kidnapped and Brought to America—The Shipwreck near Cape May—sixty-five White Boys Sold into Slavery—Peter's Indulgent Master—His death and Peter's Marriage in Chester County—He Removed to Berks County—His Capture by the Indians—Residence Among the Savages on the Susquehanna—His Escape—Death of his Wife Rose—Peter's Dejection and Suffering—He Becomes a Colonial Soldier—Fights under General St. Clair—Indian Treachery—The Wild Hog Trick—Matched by the Tall Yankee Morgan—He is Taken Prisoner near Quebec—Sent to Plymouth, England and Exchanged—Visits His Old Home—Writes his Adventures—Is Persecuted by the Authorities of Aberdeen—Settles in Edinburgh—Originates the Penny-Post and is Pensioned by the British Government.

PETER WILLIAMSON was born at Hirnley, in the parish of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, about the year 1730, if not of rich, yet of respectable parents, and but for an unfortunate circumstance, would most likely have lived and died like his ancestors, an humble Scottish peasant. When ten years of age, he was sent by his parents on a visit to his aunt in Aberdeen, already a town of rising commerce, and while here, an event occurred which altogether altered the course of his destiny. Having one day strolled down to the pier to look with childish curiosity on the shipping in the harbor, he was espied by two men belonging to a vessel lying alongside, and persuaded by them, without difficulty, to come on board and see the different parts of the ship. From the deck he was invited to go below, and there he was introduced to the society of a number of children of similar age, who had all been inveigled on board on the same seductive promise as had been held out to the luckless Peter.

KIDNAPPING AND CRIMPING.

The fact is curious, and in the present day it will scarcely appear credible, that these poor children were stolen in the manner described, and now forcibly detained on board the vessel, till, the cargo being completed, the whole should be carried off and sold into bondage in the British-American plantation. That this should have taken place in one of the principal towns in Scotland little more than a century ago, without public remonstrances, may well excite our surprise; and it is still more remarkable that, so far from being an insolate i case of oppression, it was only part of a regular trade carried on at Aberdeen—the trade of kidnapping young persons, to be sold into a species of slavery in America.

From Williamson's abduction, it appears that at least two merchants were immediately concerned in this odious traffic which was known to the local magistracy, and, as was confidently believed, privately sanctioned by them. The trade was carried on under color of indenturing apprentices for services in the plantations. When there was a demand for labor lads, it seems, from time to time offered themselves as apprentices to go aboard; parents also, occasionally from the pressure of poverty, would bring a boy to be enlisted for this pretendedly desirable kind of employment. The magistrates likewise, handed over all vagrant youths troublesome to the community who fell into their hands, and by these various means the exporters carried on a trade which does not seem to have been held as particularly infamous, though it is certain they did not scruple to make up their cargoes by, the felonious abduction of children, and disposed of the whole on equal terms aboard as articles of merchandise.

Extraordinary as such revelation of the social state of Scotland little more than a century ago cannot but now appear, the practice of kidnapping was not confined to the remote towns of North Britain. At the period to which we refer, and much later, it was carried on in London and many other places under the name of "crimping." In the metropolis there were regular officers for entrapping young men who, pressed by temporary difficulties, and unacquainted with the world, were easily seduced by the keepers of these establishments to ship themselves for countries where they were to revel in numberless delights, but where, in reality, they were to be plunged into the miseries of compulsory servitude. In the feeble state of the press and of public opinion, these atrocities excited little attention, and were only the subject of occassional remark or satire by the novelists and dramatists of the day. In time, the practice of crimping and kidnapping became too odious to be conducted with impunity though till comparatively recent times the army and navy were habitually recruited by means not more reputable, nor are we sure that the custom of employing intoxicating drinks as an agent of enlistment is not yet abandoned, or the race of Sergant Kites altogether extinct. Peter Williamson and the other entrapped children were transferred from the vessel to a barn in the neighborhood, there to remain in seclusion till the required number of youths was complete. The disappearance of her nephew alarmed the aunt; and communicating the intelligence and her suspicions to his father, James Williamson, at Hirnley, he forthwith came to Aberdeen in quest of his lost child. Here having learned from public rumor that a number of youths were confined in a barn previous to their deportation to America, he proceeded to the spot, but was unable to gain admittance, nor was he permitted to see or speak to his son. James, from all we can learn of the strange transaction, now abandoned the search as hopeless, and went home to the disconsolate mother of his child. That he should have thus tamely submitted to be robbed of his son, may appear the height of pusillanimity; but any one acquainted with the partial administration of justice in Scotland at the period to which we refer, will feel no surprise at the whole tenor of the narrative. According to the testimony of an individual who was afterwards examined respecting the transaction, the barn at the time contained from forty to fifty young persons of different ages, voluntary and compulsory candidates for transportation, and, while carefully watched, to prevent escape, the whole were kept in a state of constant merriment by the well-plied strains of a bagpipe. The complement of youth being made up,

PETER SAILED WITH HIS ASSOCIATES IN MISFORTUNE

from the harbor of Aberdeen in about a month from the time of his abduction, without any precise idea as to his fate, and all fears being soothed by the deceitful promises of his captors. His departure, it is to be presumed, took place some time in 1740. The vessel was bound for Philadelphia, and the early part of the voyage passed off without any untoward event, but in approaching the American coast, a hard gale of wind sprung up from the southeast and the captain not having kept a good reckoning, the vessel, to his surprise, stuck about midnight on a sandbank off Cape May, near the capes of the Delaware. All was now consternation on board; and, to the terror of the children and youths in the hodl, the water gradually increased upon them, and threatened them all with destruction. Believing the ship could not long hold together, the sailors hoisted out the boat, into which they went with the captain, leaving Peter, with his companions, as was imagined, to perish. Deserted, without the least prospect of relief but threatened every moment with destruction, the kidnapped youths and children passed the night in inconceivable distress and apprehensions. It may be readily supposed that no little relief was experienced when, as the morning broke, the weather moderated, it was observed that the ship, instead of sinking deeper in the water, was fixed on a sandbank, at the distance of about a mile from land.

The wind continuing to abate and the tide proving favorable, the recreant crew, who had for some hours been on shore, ventured out to their deserted craft with hope of saving at least part of the cargo. The first thing done was to convey on shore the distracted children, sixty-five in number, who were clinging in desperation to the bulwarks and shrouds of the vessel, and this being accomplished a kind of encampment was stuck up with tents made of the sails and such other things as could be got readily ashore. Some provisions were also saved, but the general cargo was lost, and the ship in a few days went entirely to pieces. In the encampment which was formed, the party spent about three weeks, anxiously waiting for an opportunity of proceeding to Philadelphia, and such at length occurred by the passing of a friendly vessel, in which the whole were taken on board. The party arrived in Philadelphia without encountering any new misfortune; and soon after landing, the youths and

CHILDREN WERE OFFERED FOR SALE

to those in want of servants. The speculation, in a pecuniary sense, proved a fortunate one for the captain, for a number of persons coming to look at his stock, he was able to dispose of the whole he had on hand, at from £12 to £20 a head. It must be presumed that this transaction, villainous as it now appears, could not, as part of regular trade, escape the notice of the government; yet it attracted no attention from any of the public authorities, and Peter and his companion were accordingly disposed of to different parties, with as little regard for their feelings as if they had been so many cattle.

Peter was sold for seven years, and, as he says, brought £16, a sum which left a handsome return for the trifling expense of his passage and keeping since the day of his capture. He was fortunate in being bought by a countryman, Hugh Wilson, a native of Perth, who, having been kidnapped himself, could compassionate the fate of others subjected to the same calamity. It was altogether a lucky turn of affairs which brought our hero into the hands of his countryman. Mr. Wilson, unlike many of his neighbors, was a humane, worthy, and honest man. Having no children of his own, and commisserating Peter's unhappy condition, he received him into his family, and with much care caused him to be instructed in labors suited to his age and prospects. With still more considerate kindness, he gave Peter opportunities to attend school the winter months, by which means, and by dint of facility in reading and writing, generally improved his stock of ideas. Five years passed over, and Peter, now become a stout lad was useful as a laborer on his master's farm, where he acquired a knowledge of husbandry, and gained a general approbation for his steady and trustworthy habits. When seventeen years of age, he lost his indulgent master, an event which he had some reason to lament; but his grief was assuaged by finding that, as a reward for his faithful services, he had been

BEQUEATHED HIS LIBERTY,

besides a legacy of £100 currency, also his master's house and wearing apparel. Thrown upon the world, and now his own master, Peter bethought himself how much more advantageous it would be to remain in America, where labor was in demand, and well remunerated, than to return to his native country. He accordingly hired himself to parties who needed his services, and in this way, always husbanding his gains, he spent seven years among the farmers of Pennsylvania. Thinking now that he had gained sufficient experience of rural affairs, and accumulated a sufficient capital, he resolved to settle on some advantageous spot, but considering that

A FAMER WITHOUT A WIFE

makes but a poor shift, he deemed it to be an essential preliminary to be married. In this important adventure Peter was peculiarly fortunate, for his addresses were favored by the daughter of a wealthy landowner and agriculturist in Chester county. There being no objections to the match they were accordingly married

The next consideration was the selection of a parcel of land. On this point, however, he was spared of all difficulties, his father-in-law making him a deed gift of a tract of land in Berks county, on the borders of Pennsylvania, near the forks of the Delaware. The property consisted of about two hundred acres, thirty of which were cleared and fit for immediate use, and provided with a good house and barn. The prospect of a journey to such a distant part of the settlements was somewhat serious, for the country was in many places not yet cleared of the original forest; rivers were to be forded; and not the least formidable danger lay in the chance of encountering a roaming and hostile band of Indians. But Peter's heart was buoyant; he was accompanied by a young and active wife, accustomed to life in the settlements, and his father-in-law declared that they should not leave him empty-handed. The young couple were accordingly presented with a stout wagon, covered with a light canvas awning, as a shelter from the sun by day and the dews by night. Into the wagon, which was drawn by a pair of New England horses, many little comforts were crammed by the friends of the newly wedded pair, nor were there forgotten a rifle and small piece for use in killing game in case of need.

It was a bright morning in early spring as Peter, with his cavalcade departed from Mount Hiram, his father-in law's abode, on his travels towards what was to be his new and perhaps permanent home. A little touch of sorrow, not unaccompanied with anxiety as to the future, was experienced by Rose on leaving her father's comfortable dwelling, the home of her childhood; but it was only for a moment. Her husband, buoyant with hope, acting as driver of the team, smacked his long whip, the horses bent their necks to the draught and the wagon rolled on its way. It would be impossible to be dull in such a scene. The air, fresh and delightful, was lighted up by the cheerful rays of the sun just newly risen; the wild turkeys ran in and beneath the bushes, startled by the approach of the wagon; the shrill whistle of the red bird piped through the woods, and from the depths of the green magnolias came the frequent cry of the whip-poor-will.

The first night the party rested at the hospitable abode of Mrs. Williamson's uncle, a farmer of Dutch origin from the neighborhood of New York, who kindly gave them some presents at parting. One of these acceptable gifts was a young cow, whose milk promised to be a great solace on the journey, though guiding the animal gave some degree of trouble. On the second and third nights Peter and his wife were accommodated at the houses of settlers; but on the fourth, the clearing being now remote from each other, they were compelled to

BIVOUAC IN THE OPEN AIR.

The horses were unyoked and staked, a few small trees were cut down with a axe to form a species of palisade around the encampment. Some dry boughs were likewise collected to form a fire in the center, and on this was prepared the evening meals, consisting of steaks of a young fawn ,which had been fortunately shot by Peter in passing through the thickets. With the addition of tea, for which the cow yielded some fresh milk, their meal was quite a feast in the wilderness. By keeping up the fires and exercising some degree of watchfulness, Peter hoped to avert any molestation either from wild animals or Indians, and, with his rifle primed and ready for service, he occasionally during the night gave a scrutinizing look around his encampment. Fortunately the night passed quietly away, and the neighing of the horses and cries of numerous birds in the woods gave token of fast coming day. Again was the wagon yoked, everything packed away and the party on the march. This day a pretty broad stream, the largest they had yet encounterd, was crossed with some difficulty. They were, however, assisted by a settler on horseback, who overtook them on their journey, and by this person, who was going in the same direction, they were accompanied till they reached their new home. It would occupy too much space to describe Peter's various arrangements with respect to his farm; suffice it to say, that what with buying stock, household furniture and implements of husbandry a large share of his funds was dispensed and some time consumed. In everything he was assisted by the counsel of his beloved Rose, who was quite a pattern of a managing New England wife. In six months from the period of his arrival, with the asssistance of hired laborers, nine more acres were cleared of timber, and a plenteous crop of wheat was taken from the ground, which had previously been in cultivation. At the close of autumn, Peter sat down a happy and prosperous American farmer, and had occasion to bless God for having out of evil wrought to him so much good.

A TURN IN PETER'S AFFAIRS.

Peter Williamson, settled on his farm on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, which was exposed to sudden and terrific Indian onslaughts. The autumn of 1754 had passed away, and been succeeded by the chills of October, when one evening Mrs. Williamson, with the only servant resident in the house, went on a visit to the house of a neighbor at the distance of five or six miles. Peter alone remained at home to finish some necessary work which he had on hand when at a late hour, he was roused by a shout outside the dwelling. As a precaution, in case of some such attack the door of the house had been fastened. Proceeding to an upper window, Peter perceived, to his surprise and horror, that the house was surrounded by a band of hostile Indians, twelve in number. He demanded what they wanted; but heedless of his inquiry, they commenced to beat in the door; and finding this more difficult than they expected, they told him in broken English that unless he came out they would set it on fire, and burn him in the middle of it. The party besieged threatened in turn to fire upon them if they did not desist; but this was a vain expedient, for already several of the band were breaking in a window behind. Finally, concluding that the safest course was surrender, Peter opened the door and yielded himself prisoner. Peter was instantaneously seized and bound to a tree; the house was plundered of its more valuable contents, and to conclude the catastrophe, the dwelling, and also the barn and other outhouses, containing at the time two hundred bushels of wheat, six cows, four horses, and five sheep, were consumed in one conflagration. Having perpetrated this atrocity, one of the Indians approached their victim with a tomahawk, or small hatchet and gave him

CHOICE OF INSTANT DEATH.

or of going along with the party and assuming the Indian mode of living Adopting what he imagined to be the least of the two evils, he agreed to go with his captors, and submit to any of their usages. This being quite satisfactory, he was loaded with spoils from his own dwelling, and marched off in the direction of the uncleared country. Not allowed a moment's rest, he was urged on during the whole night. At daybreak, the Indians came to a halt, Peter having laid down his burden, was again tied to a tree with a small cord; submitting with fortitude to his fate, whatever it might chance to be. It was no part of the plan of the savages to kill their helpess victim. Reserved as a useful drudge in carrying their spoils, he was only secured from flight. Having kindled a fire, and cooked some victuals, a part of which they gave their pioneer, they again set out on their journey, carefully avoiding these places where traces of their progress could be distinguished. Proceeding along by the river Susquehanna, their captive still ladened with articles from his own dwelling, the party arrived at a spot near the Appalachian mountains; where they attacked another house,

KILLING ALL THE INMATES

except one, and burning all the out houses with their contents. The person spared was a young man, who, like Peter, was destined to carry the plunder which had been secured. His services, however, were brought to a speedy termination. Unable to restrain his grief, which manifested itself in tears and moans, he excited the anger of his captors, who by the blow of a tomahawk, put an end to to his sufferings. Skulking about for four or five days, watching for new victims, they attacked another house, and after committing similar ravages as before, marched on, dragging Peter along with them, till they arrived at an Indian village, where the party proposed to remain during the winter.

The arrival of the party at their winter quarters put an end for a time to Peter's bodily toils and fears, and he was now left in a great state of liberty. None of the Indian families taking a fancy to show hospitality to him, he was under the necessity of erecting a small wigwam with the bark of tree, covering the whole with earth; and to allay the cold, he kept a fire constantly at the entrance of the hut. The only means at his command for appeasing his hunger consisted of scraps of meat offered by his captors, along with a little roasted corn. When he took up his residence in the village, his clothes were in rags, his shoes gone; and now his only resource was to adopt such portions of Indian attire, made chiefly of the skins of wild animals, as he could extort from the companion of the tribe.

HE LEARNS INDIAN CUSTOMS.

Living in this precarious and unsatisfactory manner among the Indians for several months, he endeavored to banish the vexations which would press upon his remembrance, by studying the manners and customs of this singular people. He learned to dance the war dance, to cry the war whoop, and to perform other feats, as far as could be attempted with safety. He dressed himself in the attire of the Indians, and otherwise adopted some of their customs by way of conciliating their regards.

Winter being now passed, and the snows which lay on the ground having disappeared, the Indians were able to set out on a new expedition against the settlers, without the danger of having their footsteps tracked to their lurking places in the woods. Properly equipped with firearms, the party of warriors departed from the village, taking Peter with them, very much in the capacity of a pack-horse, his duty being to carry whatever load they choose to impose on his back and shoulders. Such an office, troublesome as it was, did not greatly oppress the young and hearty Scotchman, accustomed, during a number of years, to tolerably severe muscular exertion: besides, the expedition held out to him

SOME HOPES OF ESCAPE,

and a return to civilized life. Animated with such expectations, Peter patiently with his accustomed docility, trudged at the heels of the band, and, as far as Indians could stoop to express satisfaction with anything, they showed their attendant that they were pleased with his alacrity and good nature.

Yet they were at all times on their guard against his attempting to elude them, and he felt that if caught in any act which seemed like desertion death would instantly be his fate.

At the end of about a week's journey across a rough tract of country the party arrived at the Blue Hills and here they encamped for three days to hold a council as to future proceedings. At this assembly, after due smoking and deliberation, it was sagaciously determined to divide the party into companies of about twenty men in each, every company to be headed by a well tried brave. In the upbreak which now ensued, Peter had the good fortune as he considered it to remain with his old masters who were to continue encamped on the spot as a species of reserve, on which the different bodies could if necessary fall back for assistance and provisions. Detained in the comparatively near neighborhood to the settlements, Petter began to meditate flight, the possibility of which however seemed still doubtful, as he was never suffered to stray from the party, and was bound when they had any occasion to leave him for any brief space of time. A favorable opportunity soon occurred. One night the party having returned from hunting, all sat down to

SUPPER ON TWO POLECATS

which had been captured, after which, greatly fatigued they threw themselves down before their camp fire, and were in a short time sound asleep. Now was an opportunity not to be thrown away. Having found by touching the persons of the Indians, and by making sundry noises that they would not readily awake, Peter's heart exulted with joy at the prospect of deliverance, and committing himself to the Divine protection he set forward defenceless on his hazardous enterprise. Such however was his terror that in going away he frequently halted and paused, looking fearfully towards the spot where his enemies lay asleep, lest they should awake and miss him, but when he had reached a distance of two or three hundred yards, he wended his pace and made as much haste as possible towards the foot of the mountains.

On approaching these hills his ears were suddenly assailed with the dreadful shouts of the savages, who awakening had missed their charge and were now bellowing in their surprise and indignation. The deserter reasonably concluded that they would speedily separate themselves and hie off in quest of him in different directions. Heedless of consequences, and scarce knowing where he trod he now drove impetuously onward through the woods, sometimes falling and bruising himself and cutting his feet and legs in a miserable manner. Faint and maimed, he

STILL CONTINUED HIS FLIGHT.

until break of day, when good fortune threw in his way a hollow tree, into which he crept as a place of temporary security. Here he lay enjoying a feverish repose for two or three hours, at the end of which time he was effectually aroused to the dangers of his situation, on hearing the voices of his pursuers, near the place of his concealment, threatening vengeance against him should he fall into their hands. Unable to detect the spot where the runaway lay hid, they at last left the place, and he remained in his asylum all the rest of the day without further molestation. Stiffened with fatigue, footsore, and with hunger appeased only by a few grains of Indian corn, our hero, at nightfall, once more set forward on his journey, keeping the direction of the settlements, trembling at almost every bush he passed, and thinking that each twig which touched him was a savage. Next day he concealed himself in the same manner, and continued his journey at night, avoiding anything like a beaten path as much as possible. On the third night, to his inexpressible terror, he

STUMBLED ON A PARTY OF INDIANS

who, awakened by the rustling of the leaves, started from the ground, and seizing their arms, ran from the fire into the woods. Whether to move forward or rest where he was, was now the difficulty. While Peter was revolving this serious question in his mind, he was relieved by seeing a herd of swine making toward the place where he guessed the savages to be. Conjecturing that it was these animals which had made the noise, the party returned merrily to the fire of their encampment, and lay down as before. With more cautious silent steps he now pursued his course till break of day, when he laid himself down to rest under a fallen log of timber, and slept undisturbed till noon. This was now the fourth day of his escape; and on gaining the brow of an eminence, he saw with delight some habitations of people, though at a number of miles distance.

The pleasure he had in the scene before him was somewhat abated by his utter inability from fatigue, to reach the settlements that night. Again therefore, he composed his weary limbs to rest; and at the dawn of day set forward on his journey toward

THE NEAREST CLEARED LANDS.

Nature, on the point of expansion, could with the utmost difficulty bear up for even the few hours which must elapse ere he reached a friendly dwelling. Stumbling at the smallest obstacles and in agony of pain, it was four o'clock in the afternoon before he arrived at the first house in his path. It proved to be the dwelling of John Bell, an old acquaintance, whose wife, opening the door, and seeing, as she thought, an Indian, fled screaming into the house. The whole family being alarmed, immediately seized their arms, and the applicant was speedily accosted by the master with his gun in his hand. Williamson now made himself known, assuring him that he was not an Indian, but an old friend, and was immediately received with every demonstration of kindness.

The poor wanderer, conducted into the house was overcome with bodily distress and emotion, fainted, and fell upon the ground. Being recovered from this state, he was given some refreshments, but at first very sparingly, for fear of the ill effect it might have on his worn-out frame. For several days and nights he was thus affectionately

NURSED BY THE FAMILY,

until his spirits and limbs were pretty well recruited, and he felt himself able to sit on horseback. Kindly equipped with some clothing, he now borrowed a horse from these good people, and proceeded towards the house of his father-in-law distant about one hundred and fifty miles. Peter's appearance at Mount Hiram, in Chester county, filled every one with surprise; for it was generally believed that he had fallen a prey to the Indians, and been consumed in his own dwelling. Great was the joy and satisfactien with which he was received, but not unaccompanied with a look of constraint and sorrow.

"Where, where is Rose?—tell me of my dear wife—I have heard that she returned here."

"Alas, poor Rose is gone! was the heart-breaking reply. She was not in a situation to endure such an accumulation of disasters, and died in a week after we brought her home. Peter bent his head to this new blow. Where, thought he, in an agony of feeling, are my misfortunes to terminate?

PETER AS A COLONIAL SOLDIER.

The news of our hero's escape from captivity among the Indians, and of his safe arrival at the house of his father-in-law, excited considerable interest in the neighborhood; and the intelligence having reached Mr. Morris, the governor of the State, his excellency requested to have some explicit information on the subject. Peter immediately complied with this wish, which had another object beside the gratification of personal curiosity. At this period, as has been said, the British colonies were pressed upon by the French, and their allies the Indians an alliance disgraceful to civilized people, but not more so to the French than the English, for they likewise sought and partook of aid from these savage denizens of the wilderness. The information afforded by Peter to the Governor led to examinations before the House of Assembly, by whom he was courteously dismissed, with a promise that all proper methods should be taken to reimburse those who had suffered by the Indians and to prevent the commission of such hostilities for the future, but it does not appear that Peter ever received any substantial compensation from the State. Having declined to follow his father-in-law's advice, to return to his dilapidated farm, he was now abroad on the world without any means of subsistance. In this forlorn state he enlisted for three years in a regiment raised by General Shirley of New England, for the purpose of operating on the western confines of the settlements. In order that he might recruit his strength before going into actual service, he was transferred for a short time to Boston. His residence in the capital of New England was cheered by any pleasing circumstance; and it was not without renewed apprehensions that he heard of the devastations still committed by the Indians on the persons and property of the settlers. These outrages were committed with much audacity and in the present day perhaps form the theme of numerous traditions related by the elder inhabitants of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. One strange fact caused a considerable sensation in Boston, for it occurred within the short distance of thirty miles from the city? In the month of April, a body of Indians, after skulking in the woods for some time, suddenly attacked the house of Mr. Joseph Long, a gentleman of large fortune, and proving too strong for its defenders,

SCALPED AND CUT TO PIECES

the unfortunate gentleman, his wife, and nine servants; after which act of barbarity, they made general conflagration of the dwellings, barns, cattle, and every other movable, including the mangled remains of their victims, the whole being consumed in one blaze. Only two members of the family were spared, the son and daughter of Mr. Long, who were reserved, and carried off for geater cruelters. Alarmed at [this s inhuman butchery, the people of the neighborhood and of Boston quickly assembled, to consider proper measures for recovering the lost brother and sister, and of punishing the captors. Among the first who offered to go against the savages was Mr. James Crawford, a young gentleman of Boston, who had paid his addresses to Miss Long, and was in a short time to have been married to her. His feeling on the occasion meeting with much sympathy, he instantly raised a hundred young men, who heroically engaged to go in quest of the marauders, and, if possible rescue the young lady from the r clutches Desirous of having any aid which Peter could afford, from his acquaintance with some of the habits and places of resort of the Indians, the party applied to his officers, and their consent being given, Peter cheerfully joined the expedition. Being quickly provided with requisites for the

(Concluded on Third Page)

AN APPEAL TO ALIUNDE JOE.

Oh come to the rescue Joe,
We're caught in a terrible plight,
For we haven't a chance to run
And it isn't much use to fight.

No need to look to the man
Who sits in the President's chair;
He leaves us to battle alone,
And suffer for putting him there.

Admit all our frauds for his sake,
And no matter what they may be;
Is our measure of blame more than his?
Are we any more perjured than he?

What gave us assurance to steal
—The only resource there was left
But the promise he made thro' his friend
That we ne'er should be harmed for the theft.

Shall he the chief culprit, go free,
His share in our crimes be forgot,
While the men whom he used and betrayed
Are condemned in a dungeon to rot?

These questions we beg to submit,
And your judgment upon them to know,
In the shape of some fortunate writ
That may spare us a terrible blow.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LADIES.

The Bedchamber Question in British Politics—The Maids of Honor.

[From the Press.]

After the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837, young and inexperienced (18 years old), her first trouble was in the organization of the ladies of the royal household. Those around her were quite agreeable to her, but they were the wives, sisters and daughters of the Ministers and friends of the former sovereign—her uncle, William IV. When these Ministers retired, and Sir Robert Peel had formed his Cabinet, he informed her Majesty that the ministeria changes would include the higher officers of the court occupied by the ladies, including the Ladies of her Bedchamber, and at the same time implied that it was impossible that she should have as her associates the wives, sisters and other near relatives of the political opponents of himself and his new Cabinet. Victoria promptly declared that she would not submit to any change of the ladies of her household, and she was supported in this decision by Lord John Russell and Lord Melbourne.

Sir Robert Peel at once offered his resignation, and the old Ministry remained in office until 1841, when their weakness before the country compelled their retirement, and Sir Robert Peel came in, and Queen Victoria yielded her ladies to the new Premier. No difficulties were again raised on the "bedchamber" question, says Sir Thomas Erkskine May in his great work on "The Constitutional History of England." "The principle that Sir Robert Peel applied to the household has since been admitted, on all sides, to be constitutional. The offices of Mistress of the Robes and Ladies of the Bedchamber, when held by ladies connected with the outgoing Ministers, have been considered as included in the ministerial arrangements. But Ladies of the Bedchamber belonging to families whose political conection has been less pronounced, have been suffered to remain in the household without objection, on a change of Ministry."

Still, in selecting these ladies, the Queen exercises the utmost care. No doubtful person is ever admitted into the charmed circle, and, although equivocal characters from foreign countries may sometimes secure presentation at court by deceiving the Ministers from those countries, a questionable English woman is a rare thing on such occasions.

I have just glanced over the official list of the ladies near Queen Victoria for 1878. The Department of the Mistress of the Robes, of which the Duchess of Wellington is the chief, includes seven Ladies of the Bedchamber, five Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, eight Bedchamber women, four Extra Bedchamber Women, one Lady Attendant on Princess Beatrice, eight Maids of Honor, and one Extra Maid of Honor. All are ladies attached to titled families, the Maids of Honor having each the prefix of "Hon." to her name. In addition to these are the ladies of almost equal rank in the households of the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Christiana, and the Marchioness of Lorne, the daughters-in-law and married daughters of Queen Victoria.

Lamb's Prose and Poetry.

A literature is only printed speech, and as man's gift of speech is practically infinite, two-thirds of what most writers can utter must of necessity be truism or nonsense. Yet it must be confessed that there is a certain class of writers of whom this cannot be said—a class which, though not necessarily the highest, must yet be ranked high; those who, lacking for the most part the impetuosity and fire which distinguish writers of a still rarer growth, must always, in their own department of literature, write excellently or not at all; writers who take a deep delight in realizing their own idea of style, find mediacre writing a sheer impossibility, and who, if natural *prosateurs*, fill an essay or a letter to a private friend with the choicest literay delicacies, and who, if poets, never leave a line that is not polished and quintessential. Among poets, Horace was one of these: Petrarch was one; Collins was one. Among prose writers, the very greatest name since Montaigne is that of Charles Lamb. It is not that these are so much better than all others, but that in their own field of work they are always at their best. Therefore to collect every prose scrap of the most original, the most whimsical, and the most quintessential of English prose writers is to confer a boon upon English readers. For there is not a single newspaper paragraph by him in which the reader may not expect to come upon some delightful Lambism, rich with a flavor of "self-pleasing quaintness," to be found nowhere else. With his poetry, however, the case is different. Scanty as is his published verse, there is much of it that could have well been spared—*The Athenæum.*

BRUMIDI'S sketch for the allegorical fresco of "War," for the dome of the Capitol, represents "Freedom striking down the enemies of the republic"—the faces of the enemies being those of Calhoun, Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, Breckenridge, Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson, portrayed as filled with dismayed anger and impotent hate. The painter says that this resemblance is purely accidental.

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THE ARMY BILL.

The bill introduced by General BANNING in the House, providing for the re-organization of the Army and regulating the pay of officers and men, will save the country $6,000,000 annually. As a whole the bill is about what is needed. The bill is the careful work of a committee which has given the subject great research and labor. The Democratic House is charged with its passage, and it remains to be seen whether it can be carried through. The bill fixes the number of enlisted men at 20,000, reduces the number of regimental organizations, consolidates the quartermaster and subsistence departments, provides for the retirement of officers whose services are unnecessary, and reduces the number of major generals to one and brigadiers to three, as vacancies occur in those grades. The trouble with the army now is that it is over-officered, and that a great abuse and favoritism has sprung up in the staff departments. The bill fixes the annual pay of officers as follows besides making reductions in their allowances:

The General	$10,000
The Lieutenant-General	8,000
Major-General	6,000
Brigadier-General	5,000
Colonel	3,000
Lieutenant-Colonel	2,500
Major	2,000
Captain (mounted)	1,800
Captain (not mounted)	1,600
First Lieutenant (mounted)	1,600
First Lieutenant (not mounted)	1,400
Second Lieutenant (mounted)	1,200
Second Lieutenant (not mounted)	1,000

The bill increases the pay of the non-commissioned officers, but this is compensated by a reduction of their numbers.

Of course the bill arouses the bitter opposition of the high military officials. It is cutting into their preserves. The Washington *Post* says every fibre of General SHERMAN'S body quivers as he contemplates it, and gives the following as the General's opinion of the bill, as rendered in choicest American, to one of its reporters.

"It is the damnedest piece of nonsense the damnedest piece of silliness ever heard of," said he, his bile rising. "Any pack of damned fools, or any one damned fool can sometimes destroy an army, but it takes the intelligence of Satan to create one. I look upon it as the damnedest piece of idiocy of the age."

"Do you think it will pass?"

"Pass! no. Congressmen are not all damned fools; but if they pass that bill they certainly are. If such a course were proposed in time of war they would be whipped before daylight. In time of peace it may do, but how are we to take care of the thousands of miles of road and border with a reduced army force?"

"What you think of the plan to compel army officers to wear their uniform on all occasions, General?"

"In bar-rooms and among Congressmen they should wear citizen's dress, but in the garrison and among gentlemen, by God, sir, they should wear the uniform of officers and gentlemen. Understand me, sir. They should *not* wear their uniforms among Congressmen and in bar-rooms, but among gentlemen they should wear their uniforms."

The fact the General's salary now is $17,500 per annum and the bill proposes its reduction to $10,000 may have something to do with the positiveness with which he expresses himself. But why shouldn't the regulars stand a share of the "shrinkage" as well as the volunteers?

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Until the proposed Tariff bill shall have been thoroughly discussed and understood by those most interested in the subject, we do not think anything is to be gained by letting loose the vials of wrath on it. It is now before the full Committee of Ways and Means, and by the time it is reported to the House people of this undoubtedly Protection State will understand the possibilities under it, and be prepared to move in solid column, should it be found to discriminate against Pennsylvania interests We have no doubt our delegation in Congress will be a unit on the subject; but we must not at the outset indulge in sweeping denunciations, for there are general features in the bill that will meet with the approval of all who dispassionately examine them. It does not go into effect until January, 1879, and even if it passes this session of Congress is not likely to through before June or July, and it even may be thrown over until the next session. There is plenty of time for investigation.

As to the general features of the bill, without at this time discussing details, it may be said it is framed to raise $155,000,000 annually, as estimated by Treasury experts upon the average of imports for the last six years. It strikes us there is no free trade here, especially as last year the tariff only gave us $188,000,000. The number of dutiable articles is reduced from about 2,500 to about 500. Every article that is not dutiable is admitted free without specification or enumeration. There are no compound duties. It puts only a single duty on any article. Under the present tariff multitudes of articles pay a duty of so much per cent. *ad valorem* and another duty of so many cents or dollars on the yard, pound, gallon or ton. All this cumbrous complexity is done away with in the new bill. Another simplifying feature is the sweeping away of all the bother of petty charges for freight, packing and incidentals which are added to the original cost of the goods in computing the duties. The new bill substitutes a uniform addition of five per cent to the market value of the goods in lieu of all such charges. Changes have been made from *ad valorem* to specific duties whenever practicable. By this simplification of the machinery of collection, it is claimed the bill will reduce the cost of of collection from $7,250,000 to less than $3,000,000.

A leading purpose Mr. WOOD claims for this bill is to promote the exportation of our domestic manufactures and extend our foreign commerce. To this end raw materials used in American manufactures are to be admitted free of duty, and with this advantage we shall be able to meet our European competitors on equal terms in the markets of all foreign countries which do not discriminate against our productions. Against those which do thus discriminate this tariff provides a remedy by requiring an addition of ten per cent. to the regular duties on goods coming from such countries. The main purpose of this provision is to facilitate the negotiation of treaties of commerce for acquiring in all foreign markets the advantages conceded to the most favored nation. The free admission of all materials to be actually employed in shipbuilding is another important feature. It does not provide for free iron, or free copper, or free timber, or free cordage, but only a particular exemption for such of those articles as are actually used in the construction of ships. Goods are excluded which counterfeit American trade marks; the limitation of free wearing apparel purchased in a foreign country is fixed at $200; the free importation of choice breeding cattle is authorized, and the exclusion of cattle which might bring contagious distempers. The free introduction of agricultural machinery propelled by steam and of other things which would give our producers the earliest use of foreign inventions and improvements is permitted.

NO COMPROMISE JUST YET.

All sorts of contrivances are resorted to in Washington and New York, to embarrass and defeat the Silver bill. Rumors of a compromise are set afloat, increasing the value of the dollar to be coined, by the addition of fifteen or twenty grains of silver so as to bring it up to the gold value of silver bullion. This point was made on Senator WALLACE in his recent speech in the Senate by Mr. BAYARD of Delaware, who insisted silver should be coined in dollars in the relative proportionate value the bullion now holds to gold coin, which is somewhere about 17 to 1 instead of 16 to 1 as our coinage laws stipulate. We often hear it suggested by the opponents of the BLAND bill that this would be a good plan of compromise, and at the first glance it may seem reasonable to many persons. But Senator WALLACE we think disposed of the point in his reply to Senator BAYARD. He said:

The difference between the Senator from Delaware and myself, and the answer to his question, is that he would regulate the value under the Constitution between silver bullion as a commodity, as a matter of merchandise, and gold coin as full legal tender money *appreciated by the depreciation and debasement of silver*, while I would regulate its value when I have tested the increase in value that would be added to the white metal by using it as a coin and by putting upon it full legal tender functions. When we shall have ascertained what the relative value or proportion between the two metals is by using silver as money and by impressing upon it the debt paying power, then we shall be in a position to adjust the relative value between the money, silver, and the money, gold; but if we undertake to regulate it now *we regulate simply the value between silver bullion, demonetized and depreciated silver bullion, and gold appreciated and stamped with debt paying power.*

This seems to us to be well and strongly put, and an unanswerable argument save to those who desire for selfish purposes to retain the single standard, thereby constantly appreciating the value of gold and depreciating that of silver. Continuing his discussion with Senator BAYARD, Mr. WALLACE restated his position as follows:

My argument is that by the gradual use of the silver dollar supplied by the Mint, the use of the metal as bullion in accordance with the law of supply and demand will increase its value; that placing upon that bullion the legal-tender function, the debt-paying power, will also add to its value; and that the displacement or disuse of so much of the gold bullion of the world as is replaced by the silver bullion will tend to reduce the value of the gold bullion and increase the value of the silver bullion; and thus we shall have our coin regulated. * * * As I stated the Senator would take the value of silver bullion as bullion and fix that as the actual value of silver coin as compared with gold coin with all its power of legal tender function and displacement of silver, while I would take the silver bullion and give it use and give it debt-paying power, and then place it side by side with the other metal and adjust the difference if any existed.

Put the two metals on a legal tender equality, and then it will be ample time to consider a new readjustment of their relative wants. In other words retrace our steps, and get back to the conditions existing prior to the time silver was surreptitiously demonetized. This can be done by passing the Silver bill now pending in the Senate, and only in that way.

THE New York *Herald* says that not long since a Senator talking with Mr. HAYES about his civil service policy, was reminded by him that the fifth section of the Cincinnati platform required a reform of the civil service according to certain clearly defined rules. The Senator replied that "this section was put into the platform only to please a lot of half crazy fools who would have bolted if it had been left out, and lose votes the party could not just then spare; that it was not meant to be carried out; that everybody who was anybody knew and perfectly understood that it was not to be carried out, and that it was a mere sham and fraud to pretend otherwise." This Senator was candid and truthful, but Mr. HAYES in some respects considers it his duty to please the "half crazy fools," by living up to his pledges. Wait until he appoints MACKEY Collector at Philadelphia, and then we will know Mr. HAYES has got over such foolishness.

THE Ways and Means Committe were badly beaten in the House on Wednesday, on their proposition to enable the whisky manufacturers to keep whisky in bond taxes unpaid, until it should be discovered whether the tax is to be reduced. The tables were turned on them completely by the adoption of the substitute declaring that it is not expedient to reduce the tax on distilled liquors. The vote was more decisive than was expected—146 to 112—and in the judgment of many must, under the circumstances, taken as an indication of the temper of the House concerning any radical changes in the revenue laws. FERNANDO WOOD insists that the vote has no significance in respect to the tariff, however it may affect the schemes for modification of the internal revenue imposts.

HAYES' presidential seat must indeed be one of thorns. WELLS, as had been generally supposed, is now in Washington, secreted in a private house, the location of which is known only to a select few. He is now imperative in his demands, for protection from the pending persecution. He is, notwithstanding his shabby treatment by the man he made President, still lenient, and if no other remedy can be devised, would be willing to exile himself in Europe, provided means were furnished to enable him to live comfortably. If he is not assisted then he threatens to make what he calls "unpleasant" disclosures. There is no doubt but that something will be done to keep the old man out of the penitentiary, as his fraudulency is fully aware of the consequences of such an expose.

THE relatives of those who sailed on the Metropolis, lost on the North Carolina coast, are anxiously awaiting the names of the fifty-four saved out of two hundred and ten who were on board. The wreck occurred but three miles from the Curretuck lighthouse, and as in a recent disaster near the same place, no assistance was rendered from the life-saving stations. Unless there is a little sense displayed in congressional legislation on this subject, life-saving stations had better be abolished. The red tape system now in practice forbids the use of the appliances to save life unless the proper parties are on the spot to authorize the mode of proceeding. This is a sad commencement for the Messrs. COLLINS, who have charge of the Brazilian enterprise, in which the steamer Metropolis was employed.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger's* New York correspondent says there is great indifference among merchants and importers as to the new Tariff bill. The impression is general that Mr. WOOD has not sufficient command of the House to secure its passage, and especially that the conflicting interests of sections will be more than a match for his statesmanship or tact in pressing the bill. The Chicago *Tribune*, a strong free trade journal, opposes the bill because of its protection features. It says it is a "dead failure" considered as an attempt to "eliminate protection," from our Tariff legislation. The New York *Evening Post* is not satisfied with the bill, but still thinks it a better one than Congress is likely to approve. As the bill don't suit the protectionists, the revenue reformers, and the free traders, it seems to us there should be no trouble in disposing of it.

THE storm on the 1st instant in the East was particularly severe. Great damage and disaster are reported all along the Atlantic coast. At Coney Island great destruction has been wrought. Long Branch also suffered severely. Many of the beautiful houses, and all the bath house are gone. In Boston, so severe was the snow storm that business was almost entirely suspended. Trains are delayed, and it will be some days before the damage done to tracks is repaired and traffice resumed regularly. A number of lives have been lost by accident. The storm will be remembered as the most severe that has occurred for many years.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

BURKE of Louisana, has discontinued CHANDLER of New Hampshire.

THE army does not support the Army bill, and it is now proposed to submit it to the consideration of Congress.

THE Washington *Post* says the cruel editor of the *Republican* continues to transfix it with the icy javelin of his silent contempt. Icy javelin is good.

THE WEEKLY POST, just issued, contains a number of letters from the oil regions by our own reporter, sent there to get at the true inwardness of the situation. It is altogether an exceptionally interesting number.

IT is reported that MRS. SWISSHELM attended the late operatic performance in this city, and fell in love with the costume of the high kicker. There was nothing embarrassing about it except the looks, and she don't care much for that.

HANGING does not yet appear to be played out, three executions having taken place yesterday. The murderers executed were PHILIP WATSON, colored, at Covington, Ky., WM. WEINERS at St. Louis, and JOSEPH WOODS at Malone, New York.

OHIO'S Legislature has rejected by an overwhelming majority a proposition to increase the salary of Supreme Court Judges from $3,000 to $5,000 per year. Pennsylvania is the only State these days that is increasing its officials and raising their salaries.

THE *Labor Tribune* of this city, which has become a power in this end of the State, informs us that at a meeting of the State Central Committee of the United Greenback Labor party in Philadelphia, it was decided to hold a State Convention in Philadelphia on the 5th of June next.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS of Georgia, says his State gave forty millions of dollars worth of land to the United States, all of which was realized and put into the Treausury. This is exclusive of what the other Southern States gave. He thinks that the North having received three hundred millions in money and one hundred millions of acres of land for railroads, should not refuse to help the Texas Pacific by becoming responsible for the interest on its bond. Col. SCOTT says it would be seventeen millions of dollars to Pennsylvania. In that case we say put it through without delay; we want the cash.

THE pathetic "Story of PETER WILLIAMSON," written by himself, will rival in interest the adventures of ROBINSON CRUSOE. It has now been told for nearly a century, and this simple tale, so accurate in locations familiar to all Pennsylvanians, so true to the wild nature of the times and manners of our own early settlements, can never lose its interest, but rather grow more engaging as time enlightens a free community to a realization of the blessings they enjoy, as compared with that legalized slavery of all colors now most happily at an end.

THE House Committee on Appropriations has finished the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Twenty thousand dollars are appropriated for the diplomatic and consular service to be expended at the discretion of the President. The total amount recommended by the bill is $1,019,135, or, a reduction of $118,939 from the appropriation last year. The main features are a reduction of salaries in nearly all representatives of the United States abroad and the abolition of certain missions, which have been already published.

IF the editors of the weekly press throughout the State will remind their representatives that the Libel bill now before the Legislature is of importance, and should be passed, there is no doubt it will become a law. But if, as in years past, the matter is overlooked, the publishers of newspapers will remain at the mercy of any blackguard who chooses to extort blackmail by bringing libel suits. Send a letter at once to your Representative and Senator, and insist upon his attention to the matter, and the bill can be made a law in less than two weeks.

SOME years ago, Charles Sumner introduced a bill into the Senate for the purchase by the government of the famous historical picture by Mr. Frank Carpenter of New York, entitled "The Proclamation of Emancipation," and containing portraits of President Lincoln and the members of his Cubinet, as they appeared at the Cabinet meeting at the time of the adoption of the Proclamation. The work has since then been purchased by a lady of New York city, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, who paid for it, the sum of $25,000, with the design of presenting it to the United States, through Congress, in order that it might be pladed upon the walls of the Capitol at Washington. This munificent gift from an American women was accepted by the House a few days ago and on Tuesday last by the Senate; and upon Lincoln's birthday, the fifteenth of this month, its formal presentation and acceptance will take place in the hall of the House of Representatives. The portraits in the picture were taken from life, and the subjects of them were studied by the artist under the most favorable circumstances—Lincoln, for example, having taken an especial interest in the studies made of himself by Mr. Carpenter during his "Six months in the White House."

THE nomination of Rev. C. H. Ehrenfeld as State Librarian, in place of Rev. O. H. Miller, formerly of Allegheny City, who has held the office for six years, occasioned a great deal of surprise at Harrisburg. It was supposed that the choice lay between the immortal John C. Delaney, Messenger in the Executive Department, and John H. Orwig, Assistant State Librarian. The Rev. Ehrenfeld is a superannuated preacher who came to Harrisburg from Washington county, and secured a position in the School Department. He is comparatively unknown. The position of State Librarian appears to fall, by inherent right, to ministers. The Rev. William R. De Witt held it for a long term of years. He was followed for a short term by Wien Forney, Esq. He was succeeded by the Rev. O. H. Miller, of Allegheny, who was appointed by Governor Geary, and re-appointed by Governor Hartranft. And now Rev. Ehrenfeld falls heir to the easy sofas, ponderous tomes, fat salary and ease of the position. The clergy must be looked after in politics.

A CURIOUS statement, illustrating the debt mania of the age and its disagreeable consequences, has been published in Champaign county, Illinois. The assessed value of real estate in the county is a fraction more than eleven millions, and upon this there are recorded mortgages for about six millions. The interest on these is nearly six hundred thousand dollars, and the taxes raise the annual burden to more than a million—equivalent to nine per cent. on the whole taxable value of realty in the county. The weight of the burden thus entailed upon productive industry is shown by the further fact that the interest and taxes require an average annual payment from every soul of the county's population of twenty-two dollars and a half.

THE New York *Tribune* points jubilantly to the example of amnesty set by Japan, which, it thinks, considering the relative places the two countries hold in the scale of civilization, may not be thought second to that of the United States. More than 38,000 persons have been tried for participation in the late rebellion, of whom 36,000 were pardoned. Only twenty of those not pardoned were sentenced to execution. The *Tribune* is of opinion that this "is civilization's" fastest time. A little more than ten years ago the Japanese army were still using bows and arrows and wearing armor. The *Tribune* after thirteen years of peace between the North and South, does not go back to bows and arrows ut to the "bloody shirt," which is even worse.

SOUTH CAROLINA is inclined to abolish her Penitentiary system, and to lease the convicts to persons or corporations who will provide quarters and guards. This mode has already been adopted in Georgia, Tennessee and Texas, and possibly other States of the South. In Georgia the companies hiring convicts pay the State $11 a year for each convict, and bear the whole expense of guards. Eleven hundred convicts are employed on these terms on farms, on railroads, and in mines. Ex-Governor Brown and other contractors have entered into a bond to pay to the State of Georgia $500,000, in annual installments of $25,000, for the use of all convicts for twenty years from April, 1879.

WHEN Victor Emmanuel was about to be proclaimed king of Italy, a question arose as to whether he should be styled Victor Emanuel I., as the first of the new line of Italian sovereigns, or Victor Emanuel II., as a Prince of the ancient house of Savoy. The Chamber decided, in deference to the prejudices of the Piedmontese, that the dynastic appellation be retained. Had the same rule been followed after the death of Victor Emmanuel, his successor would be styled Humbert IV. But he is entitled in the proclamation "Humbert I., by the grace of God and the will of the nation, King of Italy." Humbert is not a King of Piedmont, but of all Italy.

POSTMASTER ANDERSON interviewed on the part he took in the City Hall meeting on Thursday discourses—

My resolutions were read, and I attempted to speak on them, but was immediately assailed by a torrent of abuse. The crowd made a rush for the stage, and I began to think that a personal assault was intended. In this expectation I threw back my coat determined to maintain my position at all hazards, and at that time I expected nothing else but a riot.

The strategic movement of our doughty Postmaster in throwing back his coat, possibly saved us from a repetition of the July riots. A testimonial is in order.

A TOUCHING story is told of Miss Mary McCarger, who was killed a fortnight ago, at Tariffville. A few years ago she was engaged to be married, and the preparations for the wedding were going on apace. Suddenly her lover was stricken with a fatal disease, and the devoted girl went to his bedside and took care of him until he was called away. A few days before the railroad accident she remarked to one of her friends that she was tired of living and waited for the end, and longed for the time when she could rejoin her lover.

GOV HOUSTON of Alabama, is in Washington renewing his old Congressional associations, and looking forward to an easy chair in the Senate when Spencer shall close his illustrious career in that body. Houston has made an excellent Governor.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

JOAQUIN MILLER says that he himself is the original of *Billie Piper* "Danites."

EX-SENATOR ALEXANDER RAMSEY, of Minnesota, boldly expresses the opinion that "the best thing the Republican party can do is to unload Hayes."

THERE are 2,000 barber shops in New York and 7,500 barbers. Out of this number 250 shops with 1,000 barbers have reduced the shaving tariff to five cents, and there is trouble.

JOHN YOUNG, inventor of the clothes-wringer, died at Amsterdam, New York recently in poverty. He sold his patent to a Boston firm for $5,000 before its great value was appreciated.

AT a meeting of colored Republican voters in Philadelphia on Tuesday night, at which about eighty persons were present it was resolved to support the Democratic candidate for the Select Council in one of the wards.

AT the White House, every Sunday evening, they all sing together divers old Methodist tunes. They usually omit "When I can read my title clear," out of respect to Rutherford's feelings.

GREAT difficulty is experienced in obtaining the required number of schoolmasters and school-mistresses for the public schools in Prussia. In the beginning of June, 1877, there were 4,581 such appointments vacant.

PROFESSOR PECK, who is connected with a school in Homer, N. Y., has been fined $250 for severely whipping a pupil. At one time the Ithaca *Journal* says, the Jury stood six in favor of making the amount $1,000 and six for $500.

MARK DUFFY is likely to get Doorkeeper POLK in a hole, and it will require all of JOHN THOMPSON'S tact to keep his pet DONAVAN from getting in the same opening. Washington city is a great place to make money if you only know how.

SKELETON manufacture is the latest branch of business in Chicago. The discovery that an enterprising family has been engaged in this horrible work for some time past, boiling down human remains for the purpose, has created a sensation even in that city.

COL. MCCLURE thinks the oldest man now living may live to see the day when Kellogg, the arch-thief of election returns, shall exchange his Senatorial robe for the striped jacket of a convict and when every active participant in the great fraud shall occupy a cell in the penitentiary.

GEORGE ELIOT'S new novelette, "The Lifted Veil," opens quietly and gravely into a mystery of psychology; it is of fine strain; and is written with exquisite finish. One new thing is to be noted—that the best novelist of the age signs "G. E." to the little poetical lines which head her chapters.

WALT WHITMAN is preparing a new book containing prose and poetry which he intends to call *Foe and Near at 59*. He is now in his fifty-ninth year. It is stated, also, that he is going to California as a lecturer. Mr. Whitman is now in better health than he has been for several years past.

SENATOR BLAINE was in the House of Representatives most of last Monday, and had an hour's earnest conversation with Butler and Ewing. The Chicago *Tribune* says: "Senator Blaine is making considerable progress in breaking out of Shylock's toils and joining his western friends for the honest silver dollar."

SKOBELEFF, the young Russian general, is said be only thirty-three years of age. He is a very religious man. One cannot face death boldly," he says, "who is not a believer in God and who is without hope of a better world." He leads the soldiers in prayer and joins in their peculiar chant, which is said to be very touching.

DANIEL G. MITCHELL (Ik Marvel) is a well-preserved little gentleman of 55, with a thoroughly New England head and face, and perfect breeding of manner. But for his sparkling, eloquent eyes, of Mr. Mitchell might be taken for a Boston State street banker, or a college President, or almost anything save the writer of ramance and ideal sentimentalism.

THE Boston Theatre reports an aggregate attendance last week at its two matinees and six nights performances of more than 40,000 persons, and further states that hundreds of applicants for admission were turned away from its doors. This is an instance without parralel in Boston since the panic of 1873, and has a pleasant effect upon the business circles of that city as upon theatrical managers.

RAILROAD employees will be interested in a bill introduced in Congress giving all employees of railroads chartered by Congress, or which may be engaged in inter-State commerce, a lien on the property of the companies for wages due, which shall have priority lien over all claims, and which may be enforced by attachment or otherwise in any District Court of the United States

MR. BEECHER has said so much about being misrepresented by the reporters for New York papers that some of the latter have come out in self-defence and call attention to the singular fact that three or four of them, acting without reference to one another's reports, "misrepresented" him in the same manner. It is a question of veracity between a number of reporters and Mr. Beecher, and the public can take their choice.

THE following "death-notice" is translated literally from a Zurich newspaper: "I communicate to all my friends and acquaintances the sad news that at 3 P. M to-morrow I shall incinerate, according to all the rules of art, my late mother-in-law, who has fallen asleep with faith in her Lord. The funeral urn will be placed near the furnace. The profoundly afflicted son-in-law, Brandolf-Lichtier."

THE late Mr. Samuel Bowles had an insurance of $25,000 on his life, and his will leaves $10,000 of this to Mrs. Bewles, together with all the personal property at their home on Central street; $5,000 to Miss Alathea Easter, long an esteemed inmate and friend of the family; and the remainder of the insurance money, and all his personal property and real estate, to Samuel Bowles, his son, and Charles Allen, of Boston, as trustee.

WHEN the Duke of Edinburgh was in New Zealand he was introduced to the Rev. Mr. Piaratanstissaiarunanse. But that clergyman will hang his head at the curtness of his name when he learns that a clerical brother in Wales is known as the rector of Llanfairpwlligwyngligosertysilliogogogoch. Should these two gentlemen be introduced to one another on a Sunday morning, the service would evidently be postponed until afternoon.

THE wife of Governor Phelps of Missouri, who died a few days ago, was noted for her patriotism during the civil war. When General Lyon fell on the field of Wilson's Creek, Mo., she repaired thither and secured his body, and had it buried temporarily on the Governor's farm, near Springfield, Mo. As a recognition of her meritorious acts to disabled soldiers of the Union, Congress voted her $20,000 at the close of the war.

IF the German Mission has been offered to Bayard Taylor the best sense of the country will hope that he will accept and be approved. In culture, in knowledge of the country to which it is proposed to accredit him, and in mutual good feeling between himself and Germany, he would make us a very creditably Minister, while his lack of diplomatic experience is no more formidable than in most of our other ambassadors.

THE late Commodore Hollins was once sailing with an American commodore, who used often to insult his inferior officers and apologize to them afterward. After such an insult had been offered to him Hollins was called to the cabin of the Commodore, who said: "I am a man of a very passionate nature and have treated you as I should not have done, and now wish to apologize." Hollins replied: "I too, am a passionate man, but I notice, Commodore, that I never get into a passion with my superior officers, always with those beneath me."

"LATTERLY," said Mark Twain, "I have been down in the mouth. I began to think my luck was down on me. My speech at the Whittier dinner didn't exactly take. I meant it merely as a cheerful conceit, and yet people wouldn't laugh. My article in the *Atlantic*, containing the joke about the two dying soldiers quarreling for first choice of coffins, seemed to fall flat. A good many well meaning people refused to see it in the spirit intended. I got gloomy."

MAJOR BURKE, the Louisiana politician, according to the Chicago *Tribune*, is the shrewdest, and has been the most successful politician who has appeared on the Democratic side in Louisiana since John Slidell's time. He is about 36 years old. His address is at once easy and dignified. His title of "Major" was acquired in the service of the Confederacy. He is comparatively a "new man" in Louisiana, his residence dating back to but eight or nine years ago, when he came to New Orleans from Texas, poor and unknown. He was first employed as a laborer in a stone yard, it is said, but within a year he had been promoted to the head of the business.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Figaro* has been at work on Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone. Of the former this authority writes: "His wrinkled yellow visage has not a shadow of distinction about it, the frightful little tuft of beard at the end of his chin giving him quite the air of one of those old Jew clothesmen who walk the streets of London with a hat in each hand." He has no country tastes, but likes to promenade the beautiful domain of Hughenden, feigning an interest in the growth of wheat and the condition of the potato crop. As for Gladstone, "he is stern of face and somewhat priggish, like Guizot. Pious, moral, and awkwardly still, he looks on Disraeli as doomed to hell fire."

SCOTT TO HUNTINGTON.

One Railroad King on Another Monarch.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott, before the House Pacific Railroad Committee on Friday, made a detailed refutation of Mr. Huntington's personal charges. He scouted as ridiculous the charges as to his late connection with railroad pools, rings and lobbies, charges well known, he said, to be false by the committee, and unworthy to claim their attention a moment, since the object of making them was so apparent. As to the management of lines constituting the Pennsylvania Railroad system, that was not now in question, nor did these lines come within the purview of Congress, nor touch the issue between the Texas and Pacific as a transcontinental competing line and Mr. Huntington's Southern Pacific schemes to prevent competition. "Everybody knows the splendid condition of the Pennsylvania road," said Mr. Scott. "I do not claim the credit of building it, although connected with it for twenty-seven years." In contrast with the success of his own line, Colonel Scott called attention to Mr. Huntington's railroad operations in Virginia and Kentucky, in the Chesapeake and Ohio, Kentucky Central and Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line. Mr. Huntington had charged last year 400 per cent. per ton per mile for freight and over 200 per cent. for passengers per mile on the Central and Southern Pacific combination—more than was charged by any road east of the Mississippi. In the face of such a fact was not a competing line to the Pacific an imperative necessity to check the extortionate monopoly upon the people, who will have to pay $25,000,000 more in a year than they ought to pay if the competing line be not built? Mr. Huntington's pretense of a purpose to compete with the Central Pacific if allowed what he wanted from Congress Col. Scott characterized as palpably misleading, for Mr. Huntington had not the authority to make such a promise either for his company or for the State that gave him his charter. Col. Scott charged that Huntington would fail in his future performance as in the past; that his company was already a defaulter in interest to the Government which he clearly did not propose to pay. So far as the Texas and Pacific Company was concerned, the land grant was a comparatively small matter. They wanted the aid asked of the Government that they might effect a great measure of public relief to which private capital alone was inadequate.

A Rose With a Thorn.

[London Truth.]

A lady, as well known for her artistic abilities as for her want of punctuality in the payment of her debts, was a "bright particular star" at her Majesty's Theatre during the operatic season which has just come to an end. She was "wanted" by Mr. P., a solicitor, who was anxious to serve her with "process." The lady was coy and could not be interviewed. Mr. P., therefore, took a box on the pit tier, and when the lady had finished a well-executed air he gallantly threw to her a beautiful bouquet, which had figured in front of his box. The lady took it up and smiled graciously upon her admirer. Nestling in the flowers was a note. Was it a billetdoux? The lady slowly drew it forth. She opened it. Alas! it was not a tender of a heart and hand. It commenced "Victoria." She started back, for her name was not Victoria. The missive was from her Majesty to the artiste. It bore a seal, but not of Hymen. It was, indeed, a writ. The lady treated the matter as a theatrical joke. The Court of Queen's Beech did not. Judgment was obtained, and the lady was arrested as she was leaving the theatre with her weekly salary, and her daughter by her side. She was taken to a sponging-house. That evening she was to appear in one of her best parts. A gallant nobleman, hearing of what had occurred, came to the rescue, and providing himself with sovereigns, obtained her release. No one under the circumstances, could have done more.

PETER WILLIAMSON.

(Concluded from First Page.)

journey, the party set out for Mr. Long's plantation, which they soon reached, and thence proceeded by intricate paths through the woods and on what they believed to be

THE TRACK OF THE INDIANS.

This path luckily proved to be the right one, and conducted them to the top of a hill, from which they saw the Indians in an encampment in the low grounds. Not anticipating any such visit, the savages had taken no precaution to keep up a watch and therefore at midnight, when all were wrapt in sleep around their fire, the party stole upon them. The onslaught of the whites need not be described; for it is sufficient to say that they slew every Indian on the ground. Near the spot the young lady was found in a deplorable condition, with clothes soiled and torn, and her hands bound painfully to a tree; she stated that next day she was to be sacrificed to the passions of her barberous captors. Her brother, it was found, had been

ALREADY PUT TO DEATH,

and was past all worldly sufferings. It is to be regretted that, in releasing this young and accomplished female, the party of whites appear to have emulated the Indians in brutality. Not satisfied with killing them, they hacked their senseless bodies, steering homewards triumphant with fifty scalps for which a handsome reward was paid by the authorities of Boston.

Peter now embarked in the active life of a soldier, marching with his regiment to Oswego. One of the incidents which occurred while the English forces were encamped on the plains of Chippewa, will furnish an idea not only of Indian trickery, but of the singular perils to which individuals were exposed during the campaign. Colonel St Clair, the commander, was a bold and meritorous officer; but there was mixed up with his bravery a large share of rashness, arising, perhaps, from ignorance of Indian tactics. His indiscretion in this case consisted in encamping on an open plain beside a thick wood, from which an Indian scout could easily pick off his outposts without being exposed in the least to the fire of the sentinel. Five nights had passed, and each night the party had to lament

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF A SENTRY,

who stood in a lonely post in the vicinity of the forest. These repeated disasters struck such a dread into the breasts of the remaining soldiers, so that no one would volunteer to take the post, and the commander—knowing it would be throwing away their lives—let it stand unoccupied for a night or two. At length a rifleman of the Virginia corps volunteered his services. He was told the danger of the duty; but he laughed at their fears, saying he would return safe and drink the health of his commanders in the morning. The guard marched up soon after, and he shouldered his rifle and fell in. He arrived at his bounds, and, bidding his fellow-sentinels good night, assumed the duties of his post. The night was dark, from the thick clouds that overspread the firmament, leaving no star to shine on the sentinel as he paced his lonely path, and naught was heard but the mournful hoot of the owl, as she raised her mighty song from the withered branch of the venerable oak. At length a low rustling among the bushes on the right caught his ear. He gazed long toward the spot whence the sound seemed to proceed, but saw nothing, save the impenetrable gloom of the thick forest which surrounded the encampment. Then as he marched onward, he heard o'er the gentle breeze of the night the joyful cry of "All's Well." after which he seated himself on a stump, and dropped into a deep fit of musing. While thus he sat, a savage entered the open space behind him, and after buckling his tunic, with its numerous folds tight around his body, drew over his head the skin of a wild boar, with the natural appendages of these animals; and, thus accoutred walked slowly past the soldier, who, seeing the object approach, quickly stood upon his guard. But a well-known grunt eased his fears, and he suffered it to pass, it being too dark for any one to discover the cheat. The beast quietly sought the thicket on the left; it was nearly out of sight, when, through a sudden break in the clouds, the moon shone bright upon it. The soldier then perceived the ornamental moccasin of a savage, and quick as thought prepared to fire. But, fearing lest he might be mistaken, and then falsely alarm the camp—and also supposing if it were so, the other savages would be near at hand, he refrained, and having a perfect knowledge of Indian subtlety quickly took off his coat and cap, and after hanging them on the stump where he had reclined took hold of his rifle, and softly groped his way towards the thicket. He had barely reached it, when

THE WHIZZING OF AN ARROW.

passed over his head, and told him of the danger he had so narrowly escaped.

Turning his eyes towards a small spot of cleared land within the thicket, he perceived a dozen of these animals sitting on their hind legs, instead of feeding on the acorns which, at this season, lay plentiful upon the surface of the leaves, and, listening attentively, he heard them converse in the Iroquois tongue. The substance of their discourse was, that if the sentinel should not discover them next eve, so soon as the moon should give them sufficient light for their operations, they would make an attack upon the English camp. They then left their rendesvous, and soon their tall forms were lost to view in the gloom of the forest. The soldier now returned to his post, and found the arrow stuck deep in the stump, it having passed through the breast of his coat.

Peter directly returned to the camp, and desired the orderly at the commanders marque, to inform him of his wish to speak with him, having something of importance to communicate to him. He was admitted—and having been heard, the Colonel bestowed on him the then vacant office of Lieutenant of the corps, and directed him to be ready with a picket guard to march at eight o'clock in the evening—again to place his hat and coat upon the stump, and then lie in ambush for the intruders. Accordingly the party proceeded, and obeyed the Colonel's orders by placing the hat and coat on the stump. The moon arose, but shown dimly through the thick branches of the forest. While they were thus waiting an arrow whizzed from the same quarter as before; the mask soldier fell on his face; a dozen subdued voices sounded from within the thicket, which were shortly followed by the speakers themselves. They had barely reached the fallen soldier, when our hero gave the word "Fire!"—and

THE WHOLE BAND LAY DEAD UPON THE PLAIN.

After stripping them of their trappings, the party returned to the camp. The intrepid soldier who had detected the maneuver of the Indians rose in the army and afterwards signalized himself in the Revolutionary war as the gallant Colonel Morgan.

Peter's exertions as a soldier during the campaign of 1755-6 against the Northwest were so poorly rewarded that for twelve months' services he received but six weeks pay.

The disastrous defeat at Braddock in his attempt to attack Fort Duquesne and the disgraceful termination of the affair, roused England to take more effective measures, and Wolf was sent to match himself with Montcalm. The result is well known. The French were vanquished on the plains of Abraham at Quebec [Sept. 13. 1759.] and their stronghold, Canada, added to the British Crown. Peter had been taken prisoner by the French during one of the many ill conducted attacks on their forts, and was placed on board a French vessel and despatched to England for exchange. After a passage of six weeks, the prisoners rejoiced at seeing the shores of England, and arrived at Plymouth on the 6th of November 1756.

MISFORTUNE STILL PURSUES PETER.

With a gracious allowance of six shillings as traveling money, Peter Williamson departed from the dockyard of Plymouth. Friendless and forlorn, and ss maimed in his hand as to be unfit for any severe manual labor, he turned his face tow ards home, the home of his infancy—Scotland—whose blue hills he had not again expected ever to behold. With a heavy heart he trudged onward toward the north, as much in the capacity of a mendicant as an independent soldier, who could relate tales

OF "WAR IN THE PLANTATIONS."

He was an acceptable guest at the farmers' fireside.

In the course of his journey he arrived at York; and here, in seeking a pass, with some small pecuniary allowance, he attracted the curiosity of the mayor, by whose benevolent interference he was able to get a narrative of his life and adventures printed. Such was the interest felt in the publication that a thousand copies were sold in the first three weeks. Proceeding northwards, he sold six hundred and fifty in New Castle, and wherever he went it met a like favorable reception. The profit on a thousand being thirty pounds or about one hundred and fifty dollars, Peter began to think himself happy in having passed through hardships which were now proving so lucrative. Arriving in Aberdeen, June 1758, he made another effort to turn his misfortune to profit by exhibiting himself in the arms and accoutrements of the North American Savages, and giving representations of their gestures and warwhoop. The exhibition was resorted to by applauding multitudes, and his pamphlet was also experiencing a ready sale, when a sudden stop was put to his proceedings by the magistrates. These individuals, feeling the infamy of the expose of the kidnapping system caused,

PETER TO BE DRAGGED BEFORE THEIR TRIBUNAL,

on the accusation of having issued a scurrilous and infamous libel on the corporation of the city of Aberdeen. Of this charge he was at once convicted, the obnoxious pages of his tract was ordered to be torn out, and publicly burned by the common hangman, the town officers attending and publishing the cause of the burning. He was ordered to be incarcerated till he should sign a denial of the truth of his statesments. He was subjected to a fine of ten shillings and banished from the city.

All this persecution is the mere monstrous as it does not appear that Peter contemplated taking any measures to obtain satisfaction for his having been kidnapped. Having gone to Edinburg however, he found sympathizing friends and was speedialy induced to seek justice against these local tyrants. He obtained a decision awarding him damages to the amount of one hundred pounds with costs.

We are not aware of anything more ludicrous in the annals of courts of justice than the paroxysm of alarm and vexation into which the magistrates of the good town of Aberdeen were thrown by the result of Williamson's well sustained suit.

PETER SETTLES IN EDINBURG.

Peter, who meanwhile had exhibited himself to large audiences as an Indian warrior, now resolved to settle in that city. At that time the large hall in which the Scottish parliament had met, but which now, like like Westminster Hall, was a sort of central place of resort in connection with the adjacent law-courts, was partially devoted to purposes not unlike those of a modern bazaar. Here he sold copies of his book as also other tracts of a more aspiring character. Robert Ferguson in a poem on the "*Rising of the Session*," thus alludes to Peter's little tavern

This vacancy is heavy doom
On Indian Peter's coffee-room.

Afterwards Peter removed to more spacious apartments in the neighboring street where his trade was less liable to be affected by times and seasons, and where his occasional exhibitions as a Delaware Indian furnished an attraction of considerable interest. Aided by the knowledge he had acquired in scenes more bustling than the Scottish capital then presented, he became a projector of schemes, locally unheard of, some of course visionary, but others practicable and likely to be generally useful The greatest of this singular persons projects was that of

A PENNY POST FOR THE CITY

and suburbs. Essentially good tempered and of a sanguine disposition, he surrounded himself with many friends, among whom he passed not unpleasantly into a hale and hearty old age. It is gratifying to know that he was not unrecompensed for his contrivance of the penny-post. When the institution was ultimately taken under the charge of the government, a pension was bestowed upon Peter Williamson, who was thus satisfactorily provided for to the termination of his career.

Nothing now remains to be told of "Indian Peter," but that, after attaining his sixty-ninth year, he died on the 19th of January 1799 leaving behind him the character of an enterprising and somewhat eccentric, but upright man.

New Popular Music.

[From the St. Louis Journal.]

"Grease the Griddle, Birdie Darling," a beautiful new song and chorus by the author of "Ba-g my Scalp-locks o'er my Forehead," will have a greater run than any piece since "Darling, I am Growing Old." The melody is simple and plaintive. Price 25 cents. Arranged for barber shop guitars and French harps, 35 cents:

"Grease the Griddle, Birdie Darling—
Grease it o'er with lambient Lard,
Pour the Buckwheat Batter on it
From the Bowl so Brown and Hard.
And in order that the Buckwheats
Be not Scorched and Burned and Sere,
Grease the Griddle in Profusion—
Grease the Griddle, Birdie, dear."

This beautiful song may be obtained at all music stores, or by remitting the cost price to the publishers.

WELLS IN LIMBO.

He Surrenders Himself Yesterday,

And Will Give Bail for His Appearance To-Day.

The Rumor That He Was in Washington Unfounded.

Justice Bradley Declines to Order a Change of Venue.

WELLS TIRED OF EXILE.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—Ex-Governor J. Madison Wells, in accordance with an arrangement made to-day surrendered to Sheriff Houston at Regalets Station on the New Orleans and Mobile railroad where he has been sojourning since his departure from New Orleans, about a week ago. The Governor will return to New Orleans to-morrow and give bail for his appearance when wanted.

SIXTH DAY OF ANDERSON'S TRIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—The waiter, Pelletiere, was recalled and examined in behalf of the defense as to his antecedents. He gave satisfactory answers. Sheriff Houston testified to the arrest of Anderson at the Custom House on Saturday evening, after the receipt of a telegram from the United States Attorney General. This closed the evidence for the State.

THE DEFENSE.

The defense called Charles Abell, Secretary of the Returning Board, in 1874-76. Abell testified regarding the conversation between Littlefield, Anderson and Wells at the Four Seasons restaurant, as stated by Pelletiere; that this conversation could not have taken place without having been heard by him; he denies it ever occurred; he gave some information in regard to keeping returns, &c.

He was cross-examined as to his former career and stated he had come to Louisiana in 1869; was elected to the House from Bossier parish in 1871; had never resided ten consecutive days in one place there, but was a clerk to the Supervisor of registration; was removed by Kellogg as Division Superintendent of Education in 18.3 and appointed Secretary of the Returning Board in 1874; while secretary he had received seven dollars per day and was at the same time Flour Inspector of the city.

At the evening session, Abell, Secretary of the Returning Board, was recalled for cross-examination by the State and examined in regard to the returns from De Soto and Ouchita parishes; since he lost his position as Secretary and Flour Inspector he has been employed in the custom house under Anderson. G. A. Woodward, clerk of the Returning Board, denies the conversation to which Pelletiere has testified. Woodward is also employed in the custom house in Wells' department. G. D. Dawes, chief clerk of the Returning Board, also denied the above conversation. The court then adjourned until Monday, when the evidence will close.

The counsel for the accused say they don't expect anything from Washington until the case is closed and a verdict rendered. As to their hopes of a writ of prohibition from Justice Bradley, it is stated that United States Judges Billings, Bradley and Woods had been interviewed long before the trial as to such a measure, and that all of them declined to have anything to do with the case. The defense will offer only rebutting evidence and introduce no new matter. It is believed that evidence will be in by Monday noon. The argument will take nearly two days. The case will go to the jury either Tuesday night or Wednesday morning. The State claims to have made a clear case against Anderson and the opinion is the result is in the hands of the two colored jurors.

MAJOR BURKE DEFENDED.

Referring to the charge of a Washington correspondent published in New York, Senator Texada, Chairman of the Democratic caucus, and Senator White, authorize the statement that the selection of Major Burke to represent the Nicholls government at Washington was unanimously agreed upon without his knowledge, and that the correspondent's assertions are unfounded. Col. Bush, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, asserts that the money received by Major Burke at Washington was money advanced by Burke at Gov. Palmer's solicitation in New Orleans and repaid by Pelton at Gov. Palmer's request.

THE JURY FOR FEBRUARY.

The time of the Superior Court this morning was consumed in drawing a jury for the month of February. The new jury contains a large number of Republicans, including some ex-Metropolitan and ex-Custom House officers.

THE APPLICATION TO JUSTICE BRADLEY.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—At midnight there arrived in this city one J Demarest, of New Orleans, who, as if by appointment arranged in advance, proceeded to the office of Shallenberger & Wilson, who were attorneys for the Louisiana Returning Board when before David Dudley Field's Congressional Committee. A long conference was had between the New Orleans stranger and the attorneys, which it has since been developed was held to make a bold movement to secure a writ of prohibition against the State Courts of Louisiana from proceeding further in the trial of Anderson, of Returning Board fame.

It will be remembered that when Anderson was arraigned in the State Court he asked for a change of venue to the United States Circuit Court. This request was denied by Judge Whittaker. In accordance, evidently, with a premeditated plan, Shellabarger & Wilson filed the petition of Thomas J. Anderson, of Louisiana with Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, requesting him, in his capacity as Judge of the United States Circuit Court, in whose Circuit New Orleans and the State of Louisiana are included, to issue a writ of prohibition in the matter of further proceedings against the Returning Board in the courts of the State of Louisiana. Anderson sets forth in his petition that in the trial now pending he is denied his equal rights, and claims that, under Section 641 of the revised statutes Justice Bradley can discontinue the suit now pending, and cite all the defendants to appear before the United States Circuit Court in New Orleans at its next sitting.

THE JUDGE REFUSES TO TRANSFER THE CASE TO THE U. S. COURT.

Judge Bradley has decided adversely upon the application of the Louisiana Returning Board requesting their trial now pending to be transferred from the State to the United States Circuit Court, claiming as a reason for the change they cannot secure their equal civil rights under the State Circuit. Judge Bradley has forwarded his decision to the clerk of his circuit and it will probably be promulgated in open court on Monday at New Orleans.

STILL HOPEFUL.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—L. Demarais, who brought hither the petition of the Returning Board to Associate Justice Bradley, asking for the transfer of their cases from the State to the United States Circuit Court left to-night for New Orleans. He says, although Judge Bradley has refused to grant the prayer of petitioners they still have appeal to United States Supreme Court.

J. Madison Wells of Louisiana registered at the Riggs House this city to-night but immediately after engaging a suite of rooms left the hotel in company with Senator Kellogg and at midnight had not returned.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

Fifty-First Annual Report of the Inspectors.

The Warden's Report—Contract Labor System—New Workshops, &c.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Fifty-first Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary. It is neatly printed in pamphlet form, and embraces the reports of the Board of Inspectors, Warden, Physician, Chaplain, Teacher and statistical tables, all of which furnish valuable information concerning this institution. We give an extract of the most important points contained therein, as follows:

INCREASE OF CRIME, &C.

The increase of crime is attributed to indolent habits; an unwillingness to work; a shrinking from honest toil among the lower grades of offenders, and a spirit of ambition and covetousness, which engenders a desire to accumulate wealth rapidly in order to indulge in habits of profligacy and dissipation on the part of the more educated criminal.

An able letter from Rev. J. B. Bittinger, D. D., of Sewickley, on prison matters, in which he makes some valuable suggestions is contained in the report. The reverend gentleman was a distinguished member of the several national prison congresses held in this country as well as the International Congress held in London in 1872.

Capt. Edward S. Wright, Warden of the institution has also written a valuable letter in addition to his report on the question of penology, which contains some wholesome suggestions and reflections, which are worthy of a wide and generous circulation.

RELIEF WANTED.

The Inspectors say: "While this Penitentiary is ample and sufficient to hold and accommodate a population of from four to five hundred prisoners, it is altogether inadequate in its proportions for a family of from eight to nine hundred convicts. Just now many of our cells intended for one are doubled, tripled and quadrupled in occupancy. In the bracing winter weather, this crowding of men may be endured, but when the hot summer days and nights overtake us, we shudder for the consequences. Disease, epedemic and death must of necessity follow. We look around for relief and find that no where can it be found so promptly and satisfactorily as in pressing our idea of last year for the appropriation, by the State, of the House of Refuge grounds, in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, not now as an annex to this building, but as the site of a new, enlarged and capacious Western State Penitentiary Building, where our cherished idea of an intermediate department can be happily carried out."

THE WARDEN'S REPORT.

The Warden's report shows that the number of prisoners pardoned by the President were 7; by the Governor, 35; discharged by expiration of sentence, 13; discharged by commutation of sentence, 229; discharged by order of court, 2; died, 6; total, 292. Number in confinement at close of year, 831; males, white, 737; males, colored, 85; total, 822; females, white, 8; females colored 1; total, 831; average daily number 715, or an increase of 77¾ over the average number in 1876. We now have 47 employed at broom making, 332 at shoemaking, 4 at tin smithing, all in shops on contract; 40 at cigarmaking in the prison shop; 29 at weaving in the cells; 109 on prison labor; 63 recorded as sick, old and infirm, and 216 totally idle. Six deaths occurred during the year. Several cases of small-pox, typhoid fever and diphtheria required isolation and special care. Fortunately no death resulted from these diseases. The warden in closing also calls attention to the necessity of having immediate relief from the crowded condition of the prison and recommends the Refuge property.

Of the 386 prisoners received during the year 280 committed crimes against property and 65 against persons. The principal crimes were: For larceny, 120; burglary, 37; receiving stolen goods, 17; passing counterfeit money, 12.

The Chaplain's report shows that 35,073 books were delivered in the cells during the year. The whole number of volumes in the library is 4,227. Some 20,000 letters are received in and sent out of the prison annually. During the same period 39,000 papers are received.

NEW WORKSHOPS.

In 1874 we appealed to the Legislature for an appropriation of $15,000 for the purpose of building workshops in order to introduce congregate labor into the prison. This was accomplished, and we have been enabled to show the most satisfactory results, both in a pecuniary and disciplinary point of view. The whole amount earned in that building since its opening in August, 1874, to the present, is $127,712 33.

Owing to various causes, not necessary to be stated at this time, and because of lower rates for labor, offered in a neighboring State, one of our contracts, for whip making, was abandoned, and another has materially diminished the number employed, leaving us at this time only 383 employed on contract labor, and 40 employed on prison manufactures. The remainder of our population, excepting those employed on prison account at cooking, baking, gas making, boilers, &c., are without any work.

The number in the prison Jan. 1, 1877, was	727
Received during the year	396
	1,123
Discharged in 1877	292
Now in prison	831
The earnings on contract labor were	$44 657 86
The earnings on prison account	5,466 67
Miscellaneous receipts for U. S. prisoners, gas, steam power, barrels, &c	8,785 61
Amount received by the prison	$58,910 14
Overwork paid to prisoners	2,772 55
Total earnings	$61,682 69

The expenses for the year were $73,688 08, leaving a deficiency to be collected from the counties of $14,777 94, being no less than 25 per cent. reduction on the rates charged the counties last year.

CONTRACT LABOR.

The question of contract labor in our State prisons is now being fully discussed by the citizen who feels himself aggrieved by the competition of penal labor as well as in our legislative halls. We desire to place on record our testimony in favor of this innovation on the old-time idea of working on State account. We object to the working on State account for the following reasons:

First—The Commonwealth cannot ordinarily become a successful manufacturer. It is impossible to avoid waste and extravagance when there is an exhaustless fund to meet deficiencies.

Second—It is an extremely rare occurrence to find any one man, in whom is combined the proper qualifications that would enable him to superintend the mechanical operations of the shop, economically and judiciously purchase the raw material, and wisely and safely dispose of the products, and at the same time to control the disciplinary features of the prison. Either department is sufficient for any one man.

Third—The capital required of the State for machinery, stock, &c., to work the different branches in this institution would be not less than $200,000, and the probability is that it would be exhausted every five or ten years.

Fourth—It would require a place of business in the city to dispose of the manufactured goods (thus coming in *direct* conflict with outside competition), besides requiring a host of salesmen to find customers and a market for the products.

Fifth—It would oblige us to run the risk of periodical shrinkage in the value of stock; the wear and tear of machinery, and the constantly recurring losses in bad debts and depreciation in unsold and unsaleable goods.

Sixth—On the other hand, by adopting the contract system we avoid all risk of losses in machinery, stock and bad debts, the perplexities of buying, manufacturing and selling, and the unpleasantness of coming in conflict with the outside world engaged in a like business.

Seventh—And what is the most important of all, we retain control of "our convict." We direct his movements, his labor, his health, his food, his behavior, his prison rights and sanitary regulations. As on a solid rock the inspectors place themselves upon the contract. They stand between the contractor and the convict; and while, on the one hand they require obedience and faithful labor from the unwilling subject; on the other they insist upon courteous treatment and gentlemanly civility from the contractors and their subordinates.

DEATH OF BISHOP DOMENEC.

The Prelate's Demise at Tarragona Spain.

Reliable information of the death of Rev M. Domenec, D. D., formerly Bishop of this See and late of Allegheny, was received by Bishop Tuigg on Wednesday. Bishop Domenec's demise occurred at Tarragona, Spain, on Saturday, January 5th inst. This was the city of his birth. Bishop Domenec came to this country at an early age, and joined the religious congregation of the Lazarists. He was Professor of Theology in a Lazarist college in the vicinity of St. Louis, and was also on the mission in various parts of the country. Subsequently he had charge of a Catholic congregation at Germantown, Philadelphia. While there he was selected by Bishop O'Connor and Archbishop Kenrick of Baltimore, to fill the See at Pittsburgh, and their choice was ratified by the Pope. He was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, this city, by Archbishop Kenrick on the 9th of December, 1860. He filled the duties of Bishop of this See till March 10th, 1876, when he was installed as Bishop of Allegheny, a new See erected at his instance. Bishop Tuigg succeeded him is this Diocese. Bishop Domenec left this vicinity on Easter Monday, 1877, and after visiting Rome and paying his respects to the Pope, and formally presenting his resignation as Bishop of Allegheny, he visited the land of his nativity. He arrived in Spain last July, and had remained there until his death.

Bishop Tuigg has ordered that printed notices be sent to the different priests of the diocesses of Pittsburgh and Allegheny announcing the death. The notices say:

You will please announce to your congregation on next Sunday, that the *Month's Mind* of the deceased Prelate will be celebrated with Pontifical High Mass, in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday, February 5th, at nine o'clock, A. M., and in St. Peter's Pro-Cathedral, Allegheny, on the following morning at the same hour.

You are requested to celebrate the *Month's Mind* in your own church on either of the above days, or as soon as possible thereafter; and if convenient, to assist at the solemn services in St. Paul's and St Peter's on the days and at the hours mentioned.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

What are the Greatest Monopolies in the World.

Gould and Huntingdon swing the greatest monopoly in railroads in the world, and stand across the path of a rival line, the Texas Pacific. Mr. Bond, vice president of the Texas Pacific Company, made his argument on Wednesday, before the Pacific Railroad Committee of the House, in which he charged the Southern Pacific with being but the creature of the Central Pacific, and that it was built with money derived from that company. He argued that the present indebtedness of that company to the United States was upwards of $41,000,000, or nearly $47,000 per mile of the road, and charged that these two companies controlled about two thousand four hundred miles of railroad in California, and that they were practically managers in the interest of four private citizens of California, who had divided, since 1873, eighteen and one-half million of dollars as dividends on its watered capital. He stated that the interest on the government advances to the Central Pacific Company was $2,810 per mile of the road, while the entire interest on the bonds which it is proposed to guarantee to the Texas and Pacific Company is only $1,389 per mile. He charges the Southern Pacific with being practically in default under its charter in not having completed a continuous line from San Francisco, and that, to conform to its charter requirements, 465 additional miles of road must be completed before the 4th of July next.

He analyzed the financial condition of the Central Pacific Company, as shown by the reports filed with the California Board of Transportation, stating that the company's expenditures during the past two years have been upward of $5,000,000 in excess of its receipts; that its floating indebtedness has been increased during the past twelve months $5,850,000, and he charged that the two companies, with 1,926 miles of road, capitalized at $119,500 per mile, and burdened with a cumulative interest-bearing debt of $138,977, 000, of which $13,500,000 is floating debt, and with a capital stock account of upward of $91,000,000, have not the financial strength, and cannot command the confidence of capitalists sufficiently to enable them to construct the twelve hundred miles of road from Fort Yuma to Fort Worth, or even the six hundred miles between Fort Yuma and the Rio Grande without private capital alone. He also charged that in the printed financial reports of the Central Pacific Company its indebtedness was stated at $84,000,000, which is really $23,737,000 less than it really is.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

Senator Bayard's Mistaken Conclusion on the Electoral Sto 7 Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Senator Bayard referring to a remark lately made to the effect that both himself and Judge Thurman, at the time the Electoral bill was passed, thought that it would result in the seating of Hayes, said that any such statement was utterly unfounded. He said he could not, of course, be cognizant of what was passing in the mind of Judge Edmunds or of his hidden object, if there was any, in inserting in the bill these pregnant words, "if any," to enable the Commission to decline hearing testimony. But he knew then, knows now, that if the bill had been fairly executed, the inevitable result would have been to place Tilden in the Presidency. Bayard says there is no doubt that Senator Morton expected that to be the result, for he opposed the bill in committee with all the vigor and force of which he was capable, and fought it in the Senate up to the very last minute.

Bayard said that as a member of the Electoral Commission, when Justice Bradley commenced to read his opinion in the Florida case, he looked at Thurman, who sat beside him, and nodded to intimate his confidence which he felt that Justice Bradley would vote for Tilden. For twenty minutes he held this conviction, so evenly did Justice Bradley hold the scales poised; first going a hair's breath on one side then on the other, until he finally landed on the Republican side.

Judge Haskell has resigned the chairmanship os the Ohio State Democratic Committee.

WASHINGTON.

The Postal Savings Bank Scheme.

No Trade Dollars to be Minted at Philadelphia.

A POSTAL CONVENTION WITH VICTORIA.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—A postal convention between the United States and the colony of Victoria, Australia was signed yesterday in this city by the proper representatives of both governments. Its provisions are identical with those now in force between the United States and the colonies of Queensland and New South Wales.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The Secretary of the Treasury will not open the mint at Philadelphia for the coinage of trade dollars, and will place such restrictions on Western mints as will prevent their coinage for shipment East. The coinage of a sufficient amount to meet the actual demand for export will be authorized for the present, or until Congress shall have acted upon the coinage of silver dollars for circulation. When Mr. New was United States Treasurer he imposed a fine on all banks and business firms sending packages of money in inconvenient form for counting, to compensate the office for extra trouble and time involved in counting. During his administration these fines aggregated eighteen hundred dollars, and the amount turned over to his successor, Mr. Wyman, and came into charge of the chief of the redemption division. In July, 1876, the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to this money, and he wrote the Treasurer suggesting a proper manner of covering it into the Treasury. The Treasurer thereupon sent to the Secretary a list of banks and business firms from which the sum had been collected, but no decision followed as to the disposition to be made of the money. Now the eighteen hundred dollars are missing, and a patient search instituted. Secretary Sherman cannot discover the fund, which was last seen in an envelope in the safe of the then chief of the redemption division.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The Treasury now holds $346,172,050 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $13,493,000 to secure public deposits; United States bonds deposited for circulation week ending yesterday, $917,400; amount withdrawn $820,400; national bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $320,656,690; gold notes, $1,432,120; internal revenue, $235,068 25; customs, $225,725 75; receipts of National bank notes for redemption week ending yesterday as compared with the corresponding period of last year:—

	1877.	1878.
New York	$1,358,000	$ 837,000
Boston	1,205,000	1,575,000
Philadelphia	449,000	223,000
Miscellaneous	1,417,000	1,126,000
Total	$4,429,000	$3,761,000

Receipts yesterday, $308,000.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW FUNDING BILL.

Representative Phillips' bill to provide for the funding of the savings of the people in a popular loan and to make it interconvertible, provides for receiving savings at postal savings banks from twenty-five cents upward, and when ten dollars have accumulated on any account, a postal money order is to be issued, which may be placed in a 3-65 bond, with interest, payable quarterly, which bond is at option re convertible into legal tenders. The bond should be issued in the postal orders in denominations of $10, $20, $50 and $100 by the Treasurer of the United States, and the Assistant Treasurer or Government Depository. The proceeds are to be invested in paying the six per cent. bonds subject to call, and fifty millions to be held for reconversion.

PROPOSED EXTENSION TO CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The Senate and House Library Committees to-day jointly considered the proposition to build an extension to the Congressional Library, and agreed to report a bill asking for the appointment of a Conference Commission, consisting of the chairman of the House and Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and of the Library Commissioners, and A. R. Spofford, Librarian, who shall thoroughly consider the matter and report their decision.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

It is generally believed the Senate will dispose of the silver bill this week.

The Chief of Ordnance has notified Governor Colquet of Georgia, to make a requisition for arms to be issued out of the quota due the State in July.

FATHER AND SON.

The Huntzingers in Their Prison Quarters.

[From the New York Sun.]

Jacob Huntzinger of Pottsville, began life as a poor but energetic and penurious boy. He made money, married a thrifty wife, went into timber, land and colliery speculations, grew rich, and was mean to miserliness. At length he determined to go into banking. He changed the Life and Health Insurance Company into the Miners' Life Insurance and Trust Company, was elected President, and bought up the most of the stock. Deposits poured in and the profits were enormous, the dividends ranging from fifteen to forty per cent. These dividends were not, however, earned. The reputed millionaire made unlucky investments, and saved himself from ruin by misusing the funds of the bank. He tried to conceal the truth by keeping up the big dividends, but when concealment was no longer possible the bank suspended. The developments showed systematic fraud on the part of Huntzinger, the President, and his son, the Cashier. They were indicted, convicted, sentenced to two years in jail, and at the age of three score and ten Jacob Huntzinger is in a prison cell, and his son is in another.

A LABOR DEMONSTRATION.

St. Louis Workingmen Sympathize With the Lynn Strikers.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—A largely attended mass meeting of workingmen and trades unions was held to-day at the call of the Knights of St. Crispin. Speeches were made expressing indignation at the action of the shoe manufactures of Lynn, Mass., towards their employes. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that while we recognize the right of manufacturers in all trades and all parts of the country to offer such terms as justice and a regard for their own interests may require, we also assert and shall insist on the rights of the workingmen of Lynn, Mass., to belong to and maintain any organization which in their judgment is wise and proper, and any attempt at interference with such rights is an indirect violation of the declaration of our forefathers, that we are bound to maintain. This greeting is extended to all honest toilers.

A Duel at Two and a Half Paces.

[Nevada City (Cal.) Transcript.]

At Rodie, Mono County, on Tuesday afternoon, Jack Braslan and a man named Blair, who have for some time been in partnership in their business of mining and prospecting, met in the bar-room of Pollock's boarding-house and commenced an angry dispute concerning the terms of a certain location they had recently made. They were both under the influence of liquor, Braslan more so than Blair. After quarreling for some time, Braslan exclaimed that he was "Chief," which claim Blair disputed, saying that he was willing to fight him at any distance,—from a handkerchief-length to forty paces. This challenge Braslan—whose pistol and belt were lying on the floor a short distance from him—accepted, asking for the time to "heel himself," which he proceeded to do by buckling on his belt. The two men went out in the street, appearing more pleasantly disposed towards one another than they had been at any other time during the day. Placing themselves less than eight feet apart, at a signal from one they both fired effectively, Blair being struck in the shoulder, and Braslan in the side. After the first shot they both fired rapidly, until their revolvers, each a six-shooter, had been entirely emptied. After the smoke of the twelve rapdly-fired shots cleared away, both men appeared riddled with shot, blood from their wounds crimsoning the snow at every step they took. Neither seemed to have been satisfied with the result, each starting for a fresh pistol. Braslan returned to the barroom, and Blair started around the corner of the house, where he secured another pistol from an acquaintance, with which he returned to the bar-room and shot Braslan in the abdomen, inflicting a wound of which Braslan died in about fifteen minutes. After firing the last shot, Blair fell to the floor from the great loss of blood. He was moved to the cabin of a friend, where, upon examination, he was found to have been shot in four different places.

FREE PIPE BILL.

Its Defeat in the Senate on Wednesday Last.

The Vote and Tactics of Its Opponents.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1878.—The Free Pipe bill was the special order in the Senate to-day. The debate was opened by Senator Corbett of Clarion, who showed a familiarity with his subject which made his arguments unanswerable. The lobbies of the Senate were crowded to such an extent that it kept the Doorkeeper busy to maintain a passage way through. The advocates of Free Pipe lines had the best of the argument. Dill, Peale, Stone and Greer argued in the affirmative, and Herr, St. Clair, Holben and Cooper in the negative. From the appearance of things, the

MASTER HAND OF BOB MACKEY

was plainly visible in the set-up against the pipe line people. The vote on indefinite postponement was as follows:

Nays—Messrs. Butterfield, Chesnut, Corbett, Davies, Detwiler, Dill, Ermentrout, Fertig, Greer, Hays, Hawley, Lawrence, Newmyer, Peale, Seymour, Stone, Wright, Yerkes and Yutzy—19.

Yeas—Messrs. Burnett, Clarke, Cooper, Crawford, Dunkle, Engelman, Everhart, Fisher, Gazzam, Grady, Herr, Holben, Jones, Keefer, Lamon, Lemon, Meily, McNeill, Mylin, Newell, Reyburn, Roebuck, Seamens, Smith, St. Clair and Wadhams—27.

I am sorry to say that McNeill, Gazzam, Gilfillan and Dr. St Clair have shown that they are not for the prosperity of Western Pennsylvania and are devoted to those grinding monopolies, the Pennsylvania Railroad and Standard combination. The vote for indefinite postponement shows Dr. Crawford, the surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Juniata county, James Clark, your Westmoreland neighbor, Dr. Engleman of Northampton, Burnett of Monroe, and Holben of Lehigh, the only Democrats who voted aye, Clarke being the only Western Democrat. Dr. St Clair was active against the bill, as was Senator Keefer of Schuylkill, a cousin of Don Cameron's, and Lemon of Blair, who is a contractor on the Pennsylvania Railroad. 'Lish Davis handled the Pennsylvania Railroad arguments in Mackey's absence, but communication was had with Mackey at the Lochiel pending the speeches and vote. They had it down so fine that

THE MACHINE WORKED LIKE A CLOCK.

Vote after vote was taken on the preliminary questions without a change. Early in the afternoon, before the Senate met, I heard the bill was to be beat and that four Democrats were to vote against it; I also learned by name who they were, and the vote verified my information. Nearly all the votes for the Free Pipe line came from Eastern Democrats, outside of the vote in the immediate oil region. The entire Republican Senate with the exceptions of the Democrats named was arrayed against the Free Pipe bill.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY

have ingeniously managed their fight by subsidizing the press, from the largest down to the smallest paper in the State. For the past two weeks columns of matter have crowded their pages, and before the oil producers discovered what was wrong they had manufactured a strong public sentiment against the Free Pipe lines.

The vote to-day shows that the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Standard Oil Company and the Republican party are all one.

The people of Allegheny county, through their Senators, show the oil country that they don't want their trade, as Messrs. Gazzam, Gilfillan and McNeill were certainly aware that the people of Allegheny county have no love for either the Pennsylvania Railroad or the Standard

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR ..... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE ..... E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STREET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1878.

A NEW strike in oil has been made on Slippery Rock, Butler county, and the next move will be for the Standard to lease the outside circle to prevent a pipe line.

THE Chamber of Commerce Tuesday repealed the recent action of the Board of Directors, indorsed the Free Pipe bill and requested the Allegheny county members of the Legislature to vote for and urge the passage of the bill. The meeting was attended by many of our most prominent business men.

IT is not the highest compliment to Justice BRADLEY that he should be selected by the Louisiana Returning Board as the fittest man on the bench to receive a petition asking for interference with the due proceedings of the Louisiana State courts. It looks as though BRADLEY was classed with BOND and DURELL and judges of that ilk.

A SOURCE of danger exists in the silver business which appeals to the independent detectives of the country. It is stated the counterfeiters are at work upon the Mexican dollar and government officials are rather glad than otherwise, as it is thought the masses will become disgusted, and clamor for gold. Will Mr. SHERMAN call the police?

MIRACLES in the vicinity of Mauch Chunk are not necessary at this day to establish or vindicate the truths of religion. We do not assert Miss GRETH was not instantly restored to health; there are plenty of such cases, but the senseless parade which accompanied the case was in wretched taste, and will subject the reverend gentleman who assisted to a low diet for sometime to come.

THE public debt statement for the month of January shows in some measure what a good thing it was for the country that a Democratic House of Representatives was elected in 1874. That House controlled the appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1877, and June 30, 1878. If the expenditures for the seven months of the current fiscal year had been made on the scale in existence when the Democratic House began its work, there would have been a net increase in the public debt, instead of a decrease in the net debt of $15,870,857.

IF there ever existed a period of time in the history of Pennsylvania, when a fair protection to our industries was imperatively deman ed, it is now. The great financial crash of '73, has left our manufacturing and producing sources, crippled and almost annihilated. To remand this State with its specific industries to the helpless condition suggested by a certain tribe of Congress men at the present session, is to entail upon the workingman enforced idleness and poverty. The time has arrived when they must speak out and in tones not to be misunderstood.

MR. A. C. BUELL, one of the editors of the Washington *Post*, who has been regarded as an authority on the much-talked-about understanding between the friends of Mr. HAYES and the Southern Democrats while the count was pending, has made a detailed statement of what took place. He says that no importance was attached to a memorandum drawn up by Major BURKE, and that there was no "bargain." The Southern men accepted the honor of CHARLES FOSTER and STANLEY MATTHEWS as a guaranty for the good faith of Mr. HAYES without security of any kind. They also refused to accept the "honor" of JOHN SHERMAN.

IN the Sixth District of the life-saving service which covers one hundred and twenty miles of coast south of Cape Henry, there are but ten stations, or one to every twelve miles of territory. On the New Jersey, New England and Long Island coasts the stations are but five miles apart. This apportionment is based upon the comparative frequency of wrecks in the several districts and the aggregate resources of the service, and it is a mistake to suppose because two shocking disasters have so lately occurred in the district where the service is weakest that the present distribution of strength is faulty. On the contrary, statistics amply prove that, compared with the northern stations, shipwrecks are much rarer on the southern coast, and that those involving loss of life are exceptional.

IT may be worth while for the opponents of the proposed new Tariff bill to remember that the Committee of Ways and Means has very plainly intimated that it will not give up its time to listening to verbal arguments from the various interested parties. Written statements, however, will be received and conisdered. The opposition to the bill is already very strong, and will doubtless grow stronger for some time, as the precise bearing of the various provisions of the bill comes to be more clearly understood. The New York *Times* notices a curious feature in the present situation, namely, that whereas fifty years ago a secession movement was started in South Carolina on the plea that Northern interests were too much considered in the tariff, the present bill will be opposed on the ground that Southern interests are protected at the expense of Northern.

MAKE IT PAR.

The expiring groans of the gold sharks of Wall street and kindred associations are pitiable to contemplate. It is not to be wondered at, for when paper, silver and gold, as circulating and paying mediums are on a par, much of OTHELLO'S occupation will be gone. The workingmen of the United States are as much interested in this matter as the brokers are; much more, indeed, in a fair, business sense; and it will be difficult to convince them how they are to be injured by restoring to the country that which was surreptitiously taken away by an underhanded act of Congress in 1873; namely, the normal circulating value of silver. Other countries of far less producing capacity than the United States manage, in good faith, to keep all their promises to pay at par, and why should not we do the same? The Democratic party did not demonetize silver; and very few Republicans now seem willing to father the iniquitous measure. It was a scurvy trick of cunning demagogues; and the sooner it is remedied the better for the people. The common sense remedy is to *restore*; to remonetize silver; and to make silver and the country's paper redeemable for *all* debts due to the government. The country needs nothing more urgently at present; and when this is done business can go squarely, and the United States Government will not stand in the attitude of a repudiator of its own promises to pay. Millions of dollars have been shaved off of the earnings of the people by the money sharks ever since the war; and if they were now allowed to have their own way in Congress, they would continue to shave and grind labor to the end of time, if it has an end, which unfortunately, in this connection, it has not. Money sharks will always demand and get all they can, regardless of right and equity, in the coming, precisely as they have in the past, centuries; but it is one of the duties of a good government to protect its citizens against the encroachments and exactions of the money power. This, the Republican party would of itself never do; it is left for the Democratic party, in conjunction with the fair men of the other party, to bring it about.

The people are sick of seeing fish in one portion of the body politic, and flesh in another portion. The idea that holders of one portion of the indebtedness of the country is to be treated as a sacred Llama, whilst the holder of another portion is to be dealt with as a slave who has no rights which the money gods are bound to respect, must be exploded at once and forever.

Money, is but the representative; and since the constitution places the regulation of the currency in the power of Congress alone, it is the duty of these servants of the people so to legislate as to confer the greatest good upon the greatest number. Now, it is obvious that the less the people are shaved the better for the whole country, and if it were possible for the legislation to take away from the money power the chance to shave the people, that would be the perfection of currency legislation. It may not be quite possible; but surely it is not too much to expect that members of Congress will favor the people first, and the sharks last. We have had enough of Janus faced JOHN SHERMAN.

THE SILVER BILL.

The debate in the Senate on the Silver bill still continues, and there is no telling when it will end. Senator EATON of Connecticut, one of the few Democrats in Congress who oppose the bill, held the floor on Tuesday, and Judge THURMAN of Ohio, spoke Wednesday in favor of the bill, with the power that always characterizes his prepared speeches. The situation of the bill in the Senate may be stated as follows:

1. The BLAND Silver bill, which provides for the coinage of silver dollars of 412½ grains, such dollars to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and such coinage to be free, that is, the mints to coin into such dollars all the silver bullion which shall be presented for that purpose—has been passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate.

2. The Finance Committee of the Senate, to which the bill was referred, reported it with recommendations that it be passed with the free-coinage clause struck out and with other amendments which are hereafter described.

3. The Finance Committee has proposed the further amendment that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to buy at the market price not less than two millions or more than four millions of dollars worth of silver bullion a month to be coined into dollars, of the weight above specified, the gain or difference between the value of the bullion and the nominal value of the coins to be paid into the United States Treasury, provided that the amount invested in such bullion, exclusive of the resulting coin, at any time shall not exceed five millions of dollars.

4. The Finance Committee has proposed the further amendment that after the passage of the bill the President shall invite the governments of the Latin Union, and such others as he may think proper, to join with this government in a conference concerning the establishment of a double metallic standard and the relation of value of the two metals, and that a commission of three on the part of this country for that purpose be created.

5. Senator BURNSIDE proposes the further amendment that the proposed silver dollars shall be legal tender only for debts of more than five hundred dollars.

6. Senator CAMERON of Wisconsin, proposes a further amendment that the proposed silver dollar shall contain 420 grains—the weight of the trade dollar.

7. Senator CHRISTIANCY proposes a further amendment to the same effect as that described above in paragraph No. 3; and further that the proposed silver dollar shall contain 434 grains; and further that the bill, if it becomes a law, shall continue in force for one year only, unless its operation is extended by Congress.

8. Senator BOOTH proposes a further amendment that holders of coin in sums of not less than ten dollars may deposit it with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States and receive therfor certificates, such certificates to be receivable for customs and all public dues, and the coin so deposited to be held by the Treasurer to redeem such certificates upon demand; so that the inconvenience of transferring silver coin in business transactions may be avoided.

9. Senator MORGAN proposes a further amendment that any holder of silver bullion may deposit in any mint or assay office not less than one hundred dollars' worth of it at one time, and not more than one hundred thousand dollars' worth in any one month, to be valued at its market price in legal tender notes; that certificates therefor shall be issued payable by the Secretary of the Treasury in silver dollars or legal tender notes in not less than thirty or more than ninety days; and that after one year silver bullion shall be coined on the same terms as gold.

10. Senator BECK proposes a further amendment that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to buy silver bullion at the market price, in amounts of not less than three millions of dollars' worth a month, and as much more as the mints can coin, to be coined into the proposed silver dollars, the gain or difference between the value of the bullion and the coin; to be paid into the Treasury; that whenever the market price of silver is so high that it cannot be bought at less than par in legal tender notes, silver bullion shall be coined for any holder who shall deposit the same in any mint or assay office upon the same terms as gold bullion; and further, that hereafter the subsidiary coins shall contain the same relative quantity of silver as the proposed silver dollar—that is, one-half, one-fourth and one-tenth respectively of 412½ grains.

The BLAND bill, with the several proposed amendments, is now under discussion in the Senate. That body may reject all the amendments, and pass the bill just as it came from the other house. In that case it will go directly to the President. If the Senate should amend it in any particular, the bill must go back to the House of Representatives, where the amendment will be agreed to or rejected.

NEWS from reliable sources say that the Russians have entered Constantinople. Details of the entry into the capital are meagre, and we are not informed as to the precise nature of the occupation. One report states that the Russian forces have gained still greater advantages. The news comes very unexpectedly, as it was generally thought the signing of the armistice would stop all Russian advances. It is probable the occupation of Constantinople was one of the terms of the armistice which had not been divulged, but only agreed upon between the Turkish peace delegates and Grand Duke NICHOLAS. The English press are indignant and now lament that England did not order the occupation of the Capital by her own forces which could have been easily done, but the opportunity has now passed away, and she may even be barred out at the Dardanelles. Austria also has lost her opportunity as she could have cut Russian communications. The English press hopes the Government will see its honor vindicated at any cost. Another report has been received to the effect the Turkish men-of-war on the Danube have been surrendered to Russia.

THE spectacle of three of the principal officers of the customs at New Orleans on trial for forgery and other crimes is an edifying example of the perfection which civil service reform has attained under the direction of HAYES, EVARTS, SCHURZ, SHERMAN, and company. With such agents to collect the revenue and to administer the laws, of course integrity is assured and economy is made certain. Mr. DORMAN B. EATON, who is said to be employed in preparing a message for Congress on the civil service, has a fine text in this charming illustration for the new homily on reform which he is expected to furnish for the signature of the Fraudulent President.

IN view of the mild winter, New Orleans is preparing for the summer. Two huge machines, for the manufacture of ice on a large scale, have recently been shipped there from Philadelphia, and it is expected that ice will be made in such quantities as to put it in the hands of consumers at little over the cost of ice shipped from the North.

MR. PETER COOPER has announced his intention of establishing a university in the South similar to the Cooper Union. Two weeks ago he wrote a letter to Wade Hampton, Governor of South Carolina, offering to give to the State some eight hundred acres of land, situated in Spartanburg county, South Carolina, for the purpose of establishing a free institute for women, if the State would undertake to support it. Governor Hampton wrote back asking Mr. Cooper to send a more detailed statement of his plan. Mr. Cooper has not yet answered this letter. Half a century ago Limestone Springs, as the tract Mr. Cooper proposes to give is called, was the site of a fashionable watering place. In 1834 the hotel and land were bought by Dr. Curtis, who established there a school for young ladies, which prospered for some ten years. The place is so healthy, that it is said only one girl out of two thousand who were educated there died of heart disease. It is 210 miles east of Atlanta, 125 north of Columbia, and is easily accessible by rail. The property is at present owned by Thomas H. Bromar, who is under bonds to sell it to Mr. Cooper.

DOM PEDRO II. wrote to the Rev. J. C. Fletcher, of Cincinnati (a clergyman who spent nearly a quarter of a century in Brazil, and was with the Emperor several times during his journeys), on his return to Brazil, as follows: "My journey has been exceedingly interesting since I last saw you, above all in Holland and Switzerland, which I had not hitherto known. These two little nations, fighting against a nature so difficult (in their marshes and mountains), must always command the esteem and admiration of every one who loves industry. In a few days I will see my native land, which God has so wonderfully endowed, and I hope that that which I have learned during my absence from her will enable me to be useful to her. One thing I can truly say is that I return with earnest longings and with a passion stronger than ever for progress."

BREVET MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES THOMAS, Colonel of the United States army, died at Washington yesterday at the age of eighty. On the 13th of August, 1819, he was appointed from Pennsylvania as a third lieutenant in the Ordnance Department. Two years afterward he was promoted to be second lieutenant in the Fourth artillery. In 1824 he was promoted to be a first lieutenant, and in 1833 to be captain. In July 1838, he was commissioned a major in the Quartermaster's Department, and in August, 1856, assistant quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel. In 1865 he was breveted a major-general for faithful service during the civil war. He was retired in 1866 with the rank of colonel. General Thomas had been longer in the United States army than any other living officer.

JUST before the late shocking accident at Tariffville, Conn., the officers of the Connecticut Western railroad received a number of anonymous letters threatening vengeance against the company unless certain employees were discharged and others put in their places. No attention was paid to these threats, however, but since the disaster the company has received a letter in the same handwriting as the others, to the following effect: "Did I not warn you? Haven't you heard something drop?" There appears to be some reason now to believe that the bridge was tampered with by train wreckers, and detectives are engaged in working up the case.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GENERAL BRAXTON BRAGG'S son is city attorney of Mobile, Ala.

STANLEY'S African expedition is said to have cost the *Herald* and the London *Telegraph* $115,000.

SUSAN DICKIE, heiress of an estate in New York worth $1,000,000, is an inmate of Bloomingdale Insane Asylum.

THE Roman *Courier* says that Cardinal Howard is to be created Archbishop of Edinburgh and Primate of Scotland.

EX-SENATOR B. F. WADE is slowly recovering from his illness, and the prospect now is that he will regain his usual health.

SPEAKER SHEPPARD, of the South Carolina Assembly, wears a robe of black silk, trimmed with purple velvet, which cost the State $500.

MR. SANKEY used to sell a cure-all patent medicine in the streets of different places, attracting purchasers by playing on a melodeon and singing.

REPRESENTATIVE GARFIELD has written a letter saying that the honor of an election to the Cobden Club of England was conferred upon him because of one of his speeches on the finances.

DR. O. W. HOLMES is busily engaged in preparing a monograph on John Lothrop Motley. They were classmates at Harvard, and this is the only biography of the historian which is likely to appear.

THE REV. J. W. PRIMROSE, of Warren county, N. C., has an old straight-back mahogany chair, once the property of the poet Samuel Coleridge. The chair is valuable as a relic, but is decidedly uncomfortable.

MARK TWAIN has a new dog, which he has named "Joe Cook," and thus explains the reason why: "I call him Joe Cook because I can't quite understand him. There are depths in that dog's nature that I haven't fathomed."

WHEN acting as a newspaper correspondent in 1855, Senator Gordon made such an impression on the members of the Georgia Legislature that he received the compliment of being called upon for a speech at the close of a session.

WENDELL PHILLIPS considers it certain that the next President will be a Democrat, and the next vice President a confederate major general, unless it is Lamar. "The South is vaulting into the saddle, and Hayes is holding the stirrup."

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *World* exclaims: "Poker, poker—perpetual poker! Go where I will of an afternoon I find that going on in the card-room. It is a seductive game, at which you may lose or win £30 or £40 in a few minutes."

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG sang at a concert in Titusville, Pa., the other night, and the *Herald* of that place describing her performance says: "Like the smooth, unctuous trickling of the oleaginous commodity from a hundred barrel well were the liquid, oily notes of the handsome, bediamonded Kellogg to the enraptured Titusvillers."

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR LOOMIS of Connecticut, has had the large chair made out of the Charter Oak in the State Senate chamber put on rollers, and occupied it for the first time last Thursday morning. It has stood behind the presiding officer's desk in the Senate for a number of years, but owing to its size, and the difficulty of moving it, has not been used by any of the Lieutenant Governors.

SECRETARY EVARTS was visited last week by a gentleman from Illinois, who wished to be made Consul at some foreign port or other. The candidate pressed his claims with much warmth, and adduced no end of evidence to show what he had done for the Republican party, and then Mr. Evarts said: "Why do you seek a consulate? It seems to me that so prominent a man as you would do the the Republican party more good by remaining in Illinois."

DR. STROUSBERG proposes to make Berlin doubly a seaport by constructing deep-sea canals between the Prussia Canal and the mouths of the Elbe and Oder. The soil is easily worked and its configuration is favorable, and only a few locks are needed to regulate the influx of insignificant tributaries. If only half the vessels plying between the Baltic and North Sea prefer towage through the canal it will pay 10 per cent. on the $40,000,000 investment.

A NIGHT IN PARLIAMENT.

Disraeli When Goaded Into His Best Efforts.

Forney in a recent letter to the Philadelphia *Press* describes a debate in the House of Lords in which Disraeli figures.

Here around him sat the haughty nobility who dated their origin centuries ago—the Norfolks, who have been earls four hundred years; the Winchesters, three hundred; the Somersets, three hundred; the Huntingdons, three hundred and fifty; the Derbys, four hundred; the Shrewsburys, four hundred, and the Hastings of still more ancient lines. As proud as any of them was this earl of two short years; prouder indeed when he reflected that he had inherited nothing but intellect and daring. He came to his task with an eager and a settled purpose. Goaded by the fearless tone of the Liberal press and leaders on the outside, goaded by the steady tide of Russian victory, goaded by Gladstone and Bright on the hustings, he literally leaped like an athlete into the melee, and not like one who had passed the psalmist's age, but full of passion and fire. Holding his crumbled cambric in one hand he was all the orator; and as I studied the faces of his Royal auditors, notably the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, the ex Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial, the Turkish ambassador, Midhat Pasha, the Chinese minister, and many more, it was easy to read their satisfaction. He spoke plainly, boldly, and even fiercely. It resembled one of the fervid harangues of Clay, Douglass, or Baker in our own Senate. But he found his match in the second Liberal chief, the Scotch Duke of Argyll, another of the centuried nobility, only surviving son of the seventh Duke, and father of the Marquis of Lorne, married to the Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria. This "hot duke," to use Shakspeare's epithet on Cornwall, in "Lear," is only fifty-four, but has had a busy career, and it was odd to hear him upbraid the Queen's known sympathy with Disraeli and Disraeli himself, while his son, the young Marquis of Lorne, sat in the other House voting for the Queen and against his own father! Nor did the latter seem to care about the Royal connection, from the way in which he hammered the Queen's gifted Prime Minister. He spoke in loud and angry tones, denounced the policy of calling the Parliament together declared the Turks to be gone past redemption, that Russia had a perfect right to go to war, and that Earl Beaconsfield had made peace more difficult by his unfortunate speech. Argyll reminded me of one of the fiery orations of Commodore Stockton, of New Jersey, while he sat in the Senate thirty years ago. He was followed by Lord Salisbury for the government, and at 9 P. M. all the Lords and Princes, and Queens, and magnates, went home to dine.

Thurlow Weed Does not Believe Silver to be Dishonest Money.

MY DEAR SIR: Although the state of my health will not permit me to attend the meeting of citizens at the Cooper Institute to express their sentiments upon the question of remonetizing silver, every effort having that object in view has my warm approval. It occasions equal surprise and regret that a question so vital to the interest and welfare of our people and country falls to awaken the same zeal in the laboring and middle classes as is manifested by the bankers and bondholders. I had hoped anxiously that the question would not assume this aspect—that the gold advocates would not force this issue upon us, but they have done so, and we must either meet it boldly or ignominously surrender. It is a conflict, as our opponents affirm, between honor and honesty on the one hand and dishonesty on the other. Gold is honest and silver dishonest money, and yet, from the time that Abraham purchased a burial place for his wife and paid for it in silver, until the year 1873–74, when by a series of Congressional manipulations the "dollar of our fathers" was demonetized, silver was not only honest money but "current with the merchants," when, it, as the records show, was demonetized, not because it was below but because it was three per cent. above gold par. If, therefore, silver be "dishonest" money it was made so by Congress.

If the silver dollar is worth but 92 cent. it is not from any intrinsic depreciations but because the Government deprived it of its money quality and character. The friends of silver, fortified by the Constitution and laws of the United States, with the usages and traditions of the world for full 4,000 years, can afford, in defiance of their rights and interests, to incur the epithets and endure the odium so profusely bestowed upon them. I cannot, however, understand why this question excites so much violence of feeling and evidence of denunciation. We have rarely, if ever, been called to the consideration of a graver question. Heretofore, upon questions affecting the various interests of the Government and people, intelligent citizens have differed as widely as they do now without subjecting themselves to obloquy and opprobrium. I have witnessed warm and excited discussions and debates upon the tariff, the United States Bank, &c., &c., but never until now have I heard the tariff or anti-tariff, bank or anti-bank men stigmatized as swindlers and robbers who are endeavoring to pay their honest debts with dishonest money. Nor can I understand why, among all the products and bounties of earth, silver alone should be rejected. We accept all other Providential gifts with grateful hearts. While utilizing gold, iron, coal, copper, lead and oil, we spurn and spit upon silver. The discovery of a silver mine is an offence and the owner a malefactor. All this, however, is modern and largely sectional. The wisdom which rejects silver as honest money took the world by surprise. The Abrahams, Isaacs, Jacobs the Mosesses, the Davids and the Solomons of the ancient world, with the Saviour and his Apostles during the Christian era, and our own Franklins, Washingtons, Hamiltons and Jeffersons lived and died in blissful ignorance of the assumed fact that they had been paying their debts with dishonest money.

Our deplorable financial troubles, with all their threatening consequences, result directly from the action of Congress, inspired, as there is every reason to believe, by capital in 1873–'74. But for the demonetization of silver we should have had a specie basis broad enough to render resumption possible, even though nothing had been done by the Government to smooth the way to resumption. The financial policy which carried us safely through the rebellion was designed and intended to accomplish resumption and restore prosperity, but those who succeeded Mr. Chase in the Treasury Department failed to discern the twofold purpose of the Government in creating for war purposes a legal tender paper currency. I am sustained in this view of the question by a recent letter from Secretary Sherman. In reply to a letter written to him on the 21st instant, the Secretary says that "the fatal mistake of the Government was committed in 1863 by repealing the section of the Legal Tender law which was designed to aid in bringing about resumption." That repeal, he adds, was "the cause of all the financial evil we have suffered, and from which we cannot recover until we restore that right or redeem on demand our notes in coin. Until then our notes are depreciated by our wrongful act, and we have no right to take advantage of our own wrong by forcing upon the bondholders the notes we refuse to receive."

Secretary Sherman's severe reproof of the action of Congress in 1863 applies with equal force to the still more disastrous action of Congress in 1873–74. Resumption would have been easy if Congress had not, first in 1863 and again in 1873–74, discarded the financial policy by which it was to have been accomplished. In another letter, written on the 18th of January, to the editor of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, Secretary Sherman says: "The old silver dollar, if any are in existence, coined before 1873, is a legal tender for all sums." In claiming that demonetized silver is dishonest money, "we take advantage," as Secretary Sherman says, "of our own wrongful act." If the silver dollar is worth but 92 cents, the Government made it so, and by its remonetization it would be restored to its par value.

After Secretary Sherman's admissions, what reason founded in justice, common sense or honesty can be urged against the remonetization of silver? Why should we not return to the vantage ground we occupied before 1873–74, when, as Secretary Sherman admits, the silver dollar was a full legal tender?

The laws authorizing the Secretary o the Treasury to borrow between two and three thousand millions of dollars authorized the payment, principal and interest, in "coin." The law to "fortify the public credit," solemnly pledged the faith of the Government to pay the public creditor, principal and interest, in "coin." The law providing for a resumption of specie payments in 1879 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the public debt, principal and interest, in "coin." Under the Constitution of the United States, Congress is authorized to coin silver and gold bullion into money, equalizing the weight and value of such coins and declaring both a legal tender for the payment of all debts.

To these authorities the Supreme Court of the United States, upon all questions arising under it, has superadded its high sanction. Thus fortified, do I overestimate the good sense and patriotism of the American people in assuming that they will continue their efforts by all lawful methods for the remonetization of silver until that object shall be fully accomplished?

THURLOW WEED.

New York, January 28.

THE VOYAGE of THE OBELISK.

Towed up the Thames by the Tug Anglia After a Six Days' Voyage.

[From the London Standard, January 22.]

The celebrated Egyptian obelisk, which was presented to George IV. in 1820 by Mehemet Ali, has at last, after many vicissitudes reached England, and at the present moment reposes peacefully in its iron cylinder in the East India Dock, Mr. Du Plat Taylor, the Secretary of the East and West India Dock Company, authorized by Sir W. Baynes, the Chairman, having offered a friendly shelter to the cylinder ship, free from all charges. The history of its presentation to England, the efforts made by sundry statesmen during the past half century to obtain its removal to this country, and lastly, the public spirited offer of Professor Erasmus Wilson, so ably seconded by Mr. John Dixon's engineering skill, are well known: and it only remains to chronicle the successful conclusion of a task that at one time appeared to be almost impossible, and at another to have utterly failed. The abandonment of the obelisk ship, Cleopatra, in the Bay of Biscay, by the steamship Olga, after losing a boat's crew of six men in an ineffectual attempt to take off the Cleopatra's crew, took place on October 15, the Cleopatra was found the following day by an outward bound steamer, the Fitzmaurice, and taken into Ferrol on October 18. Here she remained until the morning of Tuesday, the 15th instant, the last three weeks of the stay being occupied with refitting and adjusting ballast, under the immediate supervision of her original commander, Captain Carter, who has had the pleasure of completing the voyage so inauspiciously broken. On this occasion the ballast, consisting of railway iron, was secured by being built down into the ship so as to form an integral part of the structure. A new mast and sails were also provided, but the water tight compartments were found to be perfectly secure, and on arriving at Gravesend the captain remarked that there was "not enough water shipped to fill a wine glass."

Leaving Ferrol at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 15th in tow of the Anglia, an excellent run was made, the needles being passed at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and Dungeness about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. At this time it appeared as if a strong breeze was springing up, the weather looking wild and threatening, but the two vessels arrived without accident or incident at the Chapman Light by 10 o'clock at night, where the tugboat anchored, the Cleopatra hanging astern by the tow-rope. There was a steady breeze all night, and yesterday morning a start was made for Gravesend, the latter place being reached shortly before 11 o'clock. Here Mr. and Mrs. Dixon went on board and congratulated the captains of the two vessels upon their safe arrival. The Custom-House officers next boarded and preceded to clear the vessels, which being completed, the anchor of the Anglia was raised and the Cleopatra cast off from the buoy to which she had been moored precisely at 12:30, amidst cheers from the people who lined the piers on either side the river. Hardly had a start been made when a boat was seen putting off from Gravesend, the waterman in which was somewhat excitedly waving an envelope, the color of which denoted that it contained a telegram. This proved to be from Her Majesty to Mr. Dixon, and ran as follows: "The Queen is much gratified at hearing of the safe arrival of the needle." The receipt of the telegram was acknowledged by dipping the ensign.

The news having spread that the obelisk was coming up the river, at nearly every wharf and pier crowds were gathered, who enthusiastically cheered as the ships passed. The various training ships exchanged the compliment of dipping their flags, the boys of the Chichester manning yards. At Blackwall a large number of people had gathered, who testified their good will in a similar fashion to those lower down the river. Some time had to elapse before the obelisk could be placed in the East India Dock, as a large outward bound steamer was in course of being towed through the dock gates, but the road once clear she was brought round by the tug, and a hawser being passed ashore, no time was lost in berthing her in one of the inner basins. A goodly gathering of friends of Mr. Dixon was assembled on the pier, and, on that gentleman landing, he was overwhelmed with congratulations.

The Anglia, which has so successfully towed the obelisk home, is owned by Mr. Watkins, of London street, and is an iron paddle tug, having three funnels. She was built in 1866, and is of 275 tons gross and 77 tons net register. Her engines are 140 horse power nominal, working up to 700. She is the largest tug in London, and during late years has done a great deal of ocean towing, among others bringing the Syria from St. Helena to Southampton; the Biafra, from St. Vincent to Liverpool, and the Princess Amalia, from Port Said to Glasgow, during the voyage from Gibraltar to Glasgow with the latter in fourteen days. The navigating captain is Mr. John Tracy, and the towing captain Mr. David Glue, the crew being seventeen hands all told. The advantage of a tug like this over an ordinary steamer is that she is fitted with two rails, over which the rope is guided, so as to make the steering easier than usual. The cable used for towing at sea was a fifteen-inch hawser, a much smaller one taking its place coming up the river. The usual length of rope allowed in towing was 100 fathoms, this being reduced to about fifteen on reaching the river.

The pecular construction of the Cleopatra cylinder, which is about ninety-two feet in length and sixteen feet in diamter, makes it appear smaller than it really is, especially as it is more than two-thirds submerged. In appearance it resembles a huge Cornish boiler, with small deck house and a mast. The gallant captain admitted feeling "a little tired," as neither himself nor any of the crew of five men had been to bed since leaving Ferrol.

SILVER IN FRANCE.

It Does Not Displace Gold and Is the Favorite Coin.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

In the absence of information in the newspapers in relation to the management of the silver question under the conditions of resumption in France, Messrs. Gilmore & Co., bankers of this city, applied for information to their correspondents in Paris—Messrs. Marquardt, Andre & Co.—and received the following very interesting reply:

"PARIS, January 17, 1878.

"*Gentlemen:* In reply to your favor of December 28, we beg to say that the Bank of France satisfies as much as possible the demands for coin, as they are made, insisting only on delivery of silver, or of gold, if they happen to be overstocked of the one or of the other. At present the proportion of silver is large, and they therefore pay it out as freely as can be done without causing inconvenience by the comparative weight and bulk of the silver.

"The bank pays its notes in the same manner as its deposits. No inconvenience appears to arise from the free circulation of five-franc pieces, and in manufacturing districts they are sought for, proving well adapted to the payment of workmen, wages, &c. Gold commands no premium for the present. The amount of five-franc silver pieces possessed by the bank is actually about seven hundred millions of france. Believe us, gentlemen,

Yours truly,

"MARQUADT, ANDRE & CO."

"Messrs. Gilmore & Co., Cincinnati."

This is information of the highest value to those who are capable of considering testimony on this subject. The amount of silver paid out by the Bank of France since resumption, is about 73,000,000 francs, or $14,600,000—and there are no complaints. Now France values silver at 15½ to 1 of gold, or three per cent. higher than our valuation under the Double Standard in comparison with gold. If the people of France can maintain their silver at this rate, we certainly will not be distressed to uphold it at the ratio of 16 to 1, as is proposed in the Bland bill, and the use of silver will not frighten away gold.

ADRIFT ON THE OCEAN.

Perilous Voyage of a Young Sailor Boy.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Adolphus Parke, a boy sixteen years old, who sailed on the schooner Twilight, a craft of moderate tonnage which traded along the Jersey coast for short distances, and occasionally ran through the Sound, had a fo unate rescue last Friday night, after passing through a startling experience. The *World* says:

Wednesday night, at an early hour, he made himself snug in his bunk forward, and went soundly to sleep. The Twilight at the time was moored to the wharf in Atlantic City, where she had just discharged a cargo of pine lumber, and was about to take in a part cargo of country hams and fire-clay, bound to Wiegletiegnock. Nobody was on board except the boy, who was left to keep an eye out. About midnight he was awakened by the violent motion of the vessel. It was exactly as if she were at sea, and thinking himself half asleep and dreaming, young Parker pinched himself to keep awake, and laid his ear to the "skin" of the vessle to listen, when he heard the swash of water running high, and knew that he was adrift. Running on deck without stopping to put on his clothes, he cast his eyes about and to his terror found himself on the open sea. The cable by which the schooner had been moored was old, and had parted under the strain of the vessel.

Parker went below again and dressed himself, not knowing what to do. The mainsails were too heavy for him to run up alone, and the jibs had been unbent for repairs. There was no food on board with the exception of several pieces of sea biscuits, which the boy, growing hungry later, found after a long search. There was no way to make a fire. The lad scraped together enough old material and put it into the old stove in the galley, but then he found that there were no matches on board, and after laborious attempts he was unable to get a spark to ignite the pile. When the morning came on he was so tired that he fell asleep, and slept until almost noon. Waking he could not make out where he was. He saw the shore about six miles away, but did not recognize it. Several crafts came in sight during the day, but always at too great a distance for him to attract attention from them.

Last night he had a terrible time. Cold and hungry, he only fell asleep, after hours of waking and watching, late in the afternoon of the following day. Friday night, while he was still asleep, the schooner drifted ashore at Brigantine Beach, ten miles below, and young Parker was found coiled up under a mass of clothes and old sails—safe, if not altogether well. As no tidings had been heard from him, it was believed the schooner had drifted out and foundered in the storm.

SOMEWHAT GUSHING.

A Man of Whom Every Pennsylvanian Should be Proud Of.

[Washington Letter to Philadelphia Transcript.]

Hon Simon Cameron was the most distinguished of the guests at Congressman Freeman's reception. He had come all the way from Harrisburg to be present at this social gathering of the Keystone clans. By the way, this same Simon Cameron is one of the wonderful men that this young Republic has produced. His very appearance gives the beholder assurance of a great man, and I do assert right here that he has a heart within that ever throbs responsive to the true feelings of a good human being. The scenes and incidents of the life through which it has been his fortune and fate to pass would fill volumes in comparison to which the encyclopedias are small editions. He is looking the very picture of an old man in good health, with bright mind and full of happy thoughts and contentment. He is passing down the *other side* of life to the eternal unknown, and every son of Pennsylvania should be ever ready to say a kind word and give a hearty "God bless you" whenever referring to Hon. Simon Cameron.

In a Nut Shell.

The *Graphic* puts it in this shape:

Senators Lamar, Edmunds, Morrill and Bayard, as well as Professor Sumner, have made some statements concerning silver in European countries, which are curiously inaccurate. Instead of taking up and correcting their errors point by point, we will condense some facts which they ought to commit to memory:

1. Great Britain, a mono-metallic country, has lost $25,000,000 of her gold during the last year.

2. France, which keeps gold and silver on equal terms, has increased her gold stocks $79,000,000 during the last year.

3. On January 10, 1878, there was $399,-100,000, coin and bullion, in the Bank of France—$22,200,000 more than the aggregate contained in the National Bank of England, Germany, Austria, Belgium and the Netherlands.

4. Silver is *not* "entirely demonetized" by England and Germany, or either of them; for Great Britain floats not less than $80,000,000 of silver legal tender, today, and Germany has more than $100,-000,000 in silver legal tender and neither of them can get rid of it, however much they try. Silver sticks to the fingers of the people like tar.

5. The five-franc piece is not very scarce in France. Ernest Seyd, whose testimony gold men will not hesitate to take at par, estimated in 1870 that there were not fewer than $350,000,000 in five-franc pieces in France. No less than twenty-four twenty-fifths of all the silver in France is in five-franc pieces.

6. Silver is a full legal tender in France to any amount, and Mr. Lamar can get ten million gold dollars at the Bank of France by offering for them ten million of these five-franc pieces, which are worth three cents less than the old American "dollar of our daddies," which gold monopolists tell us is worth only 92 cents.

CONSUMPTION of the lung tissue must steadily increase by the retention of the foul corruption. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup promotes gentle expectoration and gives great relief to those suffering with consumption.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Resumption of the Silver Debate in the Senate.

Doorkeeper Polk Denies the Charge and Asks an Investigation.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The greater part of the morning hour was taken up in the presentation of petitions from all parts of the country, most of them remonstrating against any changes in the present tariff duties, and the restoration of the tax on tea and coffee, all of which were referred. Other petitions favoring the organization of a Department of Industry, the head thereof to be a Cabinet officer, were presented and referred.

Mr. CAMERON (Pa.) presented resolutions of the City Council of Erie in favor of increasing the efficiency of the life saving station at that point. Referred.

Mr. EATON presented a petition of the citizens of Pottsville, Pa., favoring the amendment to the Silver bill so as to make a silver dollar contain 430 grains of standard silver. Laid on the table.

MORE DISCUSSION ON THE SILVER BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour the consideration of the Silver bill was resumed, and Mr. Beck submitted an amendment of gain or seignorage; provided, whenever the market price of silver bullion is such that it cannot be purchased at less than par in legal tenders, he shall give notice of such fact, and then any citizen of the United States owning bullion may deposit the same at the Mint, and have it coined. The amendment further provides that the subsidiary coinage shall contain the same relative quantity of pure and standard silver as the silver dollar.

After Mr. Beck had explained his amendment briefly, Mr. Bayard spoke in opposition to the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion, not less than $2,000,000 per month, or as much more as can be coined at the mints of the United States, the United States to have the benefit.

Mr. BAYARD argued that the passage of such a bill would lead the American people to still greater disaster than they had yet experienced in their financial policy. All measures like this would only revive and expand the very evils from which people now sought relief. There were no troubles as serious as those which accompanied a false system of money. No spoke in favor of a stable currency, and said we should have a currency which would circulate everywhere and maintain a fixed value everywhere. He believed, but for the present agitation caused by this silver discussion, the minimum gold coins of our country would have begun to make their appearance, and so all doubts as to fluctuations would have ended. He then referred to the action of England, Germany and other European countries in regard to the adoption of a silver and gold standard, and read a recently published dispatch in regard to France suspending the coinage of silver.

Mr. MATTHEWS—The vote in the French Assembly was to restrain the coinage of silver on private account and not on government account.

Mr. BAYARD said he did not so understand it. He quoted from the table as to the number of silver dollars loaned at various times and said he wished the people to see that from 1805 to 1853 their fathers did not coin any of them.

Mr. WITHERS asked if two half dollars then coined did not make one dollar.

Mr. BAYARD said the cry of the Senator had not been for the half dollars of his fathers. It had been for the dollar. The effect of the passage of this bill would be to diminish revenues upon imports to the extent of ten per cent. and one of his greatest apprehensions of the result of its passage would be the return from Europe for sale in the United States of a large number of our bonds now held abroad. This would lower them in price. Reason as we might about our right to pay bonds in silver, the verdict of the commercial world would be that our creditors were being unjustly by such payment. He had heard capital denounced during this debate but it was unjust to do so. What was capital but the result of labor? The institution of our country offered no impediment to a poor man or a poor man's son rising to place, influence and wealth, and nowhere was that fact illustrated more than in this Senate. Upon what basis was it supposed that we could resume specie payment? Better with fifty million dollars in silver than with nearly four times that amount in gold? He favored the amendment from the Finance Committee proposing an international conference to fix a ratio of value between gold and silver, and said in his judgment it should be done at once. He was willing to see coined freely a dollar of 412½ grains provided it should not be used to disturb our measure of value. He was willing to make it a legal tender to a limited extent but to do otherwise meant national bankruptcy and nothing else.

Mr. EATON then took the floor, but before commencing his remarks yielded for a motion to adjourn.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the bills introduced and referred during the morning hour was one by Mr. Southard authorizing the payment of customs in legal tender notes, and one by Mr. Mills, providing that all bonds hereafter issued by the Government shall be payable, principal and interest, in gold, silver, or legal tender notes.

Mr. MACMAHON moved to suspend the rules and adopt resolutions reciting that in the present condition of public distress, it is important that the wealthy of the country shall bear a fair proportion of the burdens of taxation, and instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill at the earliest practicable moment imposing a graduated tax on excesses of income above a reasonable minimum to be fixed by law. Defeated; yeas, 95; nays, 85; less than two-thirds in the affirmative. The affirmative votes came chiefly from Democrats and negatives from Republicans. As exceptions, however, the following Republicans voted in the affirmative: Burchard, Cannon, Darrall, Dunnell, Fort, Hale, Hubbell, Hunter, Jorgensen, Page, Price, Powers, Rainey, Sampson and Strait, and the following Democrats voted in the negative: Messrs. Bridges, Cox (N. Y.), Eickhoff, Hardenbergh, Maish, Phillips, Springer, Swann, Walker, Willis (N. Y.) and Wood.

THE DOORKEEPER DENIES THE CHARGES.

Mr. ELLSWORTH, referring to the position which he took last Friday in the matter of the charges against the doorkeeper, presented an affidavit from the doorkeeper denying as utterly without foundation the charges against his official integrity made in the affidavits of Bagwell and Duffy, and earnestly requesting an investigation on the part of the House. The affidavit was referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Mr. WALLACE, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with an amendment, the bill introduced by him some time ago, to authorize a long bond for the investment of savings, which was placed on the calendar. He gave notice he would call it up for consideration at an early day.

Mr. CONKLING said he presented a petition signed by a large number of men, very well known in the city and State of New York. They were men engaged in large enterprises and known for the liberality with which they have responded to appeals for relief of the suffering. These petitioners set forth an appalling famine raging in Northern China and suggested the appointment of a commissioner from residents of China to act in connection with the United States Minister in procuring and distributing relief. They also suggest that the unexpended balance of money received from China in 1856 as indemnity for destruction of certain property be used to relieve the sufferers, all just claims upon the fund in question having been paid long since. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CONKLING said he had received a large number of petitions from citizens of many counties of New York in favor of the remonetization of silver. He observed that these petitions were all printed in one and the same form and were the product of organized effort. He denied that they represented opinions or convictions of the people of the State of New York on this silver question.

Mr. CONKLING also presented a petition for the remonetization of the silver dollar and increasing its weight so as to make it equal to a gold dollar; also making it a legal tender to the amount of $1,000. Referred.

THE SILVER DEBATE.

At the expiration of the morning hour consideration was resumed of the Silver bill, and Mr. Eaton spoke in opposition thereto. He said he would vote for the amendment proposed by the Finance Committee for an International Conference to fix a relative value to gold and silver, but before considering the bill he desired to submit an amendment thereto. To-day, 454½ grains of standard silver equalled a gold dollar. He would make silver coin worth one hundred cents, and under his constitutional oath he would do it now, and not wait for the report of any International Commission. Believing the stamping of silver by the Government as money appreciated its value, he would make a silver dollar consist of 440 grains. He therefore moved to amend the bill by striking out 412½ grains and inserting instead 440 grains. Ordered printed.

Mr. EATON then dwelt at length on his amendment and was followed by Mr. Howe.

SPEECH OF MR. HOWE.

Mr. HOWE reviewed at length the acts of 1869 to strengthen the public credit and that of 1870 to refund the public debt and argued that if the creditor insisted upon the payment of bonds in gold, he must rest upon the equity of his claim and not upon the law of the land. The capitalists did not exactly fly to the rescue of the Government when it was in want of means. They consulted their own interest in making investments as they had a perfect right to do. He favored remonetization of silver because it was an American product and he could not legislate against it. He spoke of attempts to demonetize silver as a conspiracy and said a large part of Europe was already in conspiracy. The practical question for Congress was should the United States become a party to the conspiracy. For one he declined. It was a deliberate effort to blast thirty-three per cent. of the means of our people to pay their debt.

He then referred to the needs of the West and said that section had fewer millionaires than the East and fewer paupers as a consequence. This silver question was not an issue between the West and East. It was an issue between productive effort and fixed capital. The simple truth was that the people of the West believed some of the East were trying to alter the contract made by the government in the sale of bonds and they objected to it. If they were in error, they might be convinced but they could not be convinced by abuse from subsorning newspapers to misrepresent them or hiring carieaturists to make faces at them. They could not be convinced of any error because they were right. In his opinion it was the duty of the United States to give notice to the world that it would not be a party to this enterprise to shrivel one of its products by clinging to a single standard. It had been said that the President would veto the bill. He (Howe) would not believe it unless he heard so from the President himself. The commercial integrity of this country was not likely to suffer by the remonetizing of silver, but the commercial integrity of the country never could survive that time when the Government undertook to wrest from the pockets of the people more than they agreed to pay.

Mr. THURMAN then took the floor with the understanding that he would proceed with his remarks to-morrow.

Mr. TELLER submitted the following amendment: That holders of silver bullion may deposit with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States such silver bullion in amounts not less than one thousand ounces of nine hundred fine, and receive therefor certificates of not less than one hundred dollars, computing a dollar of 412½ grains. The bullion so received may be coined by the Government of the United States or retained in the treasury for the payment of such certificates on presentation at the Treasury where issued. If the bullion so deposited shall be coined by the Government, such certificates shall be paid in bullion of like standard fineness and weight, or in coin dollars, or part in bullion and part in coin at the option of the Government. The bullion so received shall not be included in the amount of silver to be coined each month. Under the provisions of the first section of this act such certificates shall not be a legal tender for the payment of any debts whatever. Ordered printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad for ten years, was reported and recommitted.

Mr. SHELBY offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of expenses of the Southern Claims Commission. Referred.

Mr. HEWITT (N. Y.) presented two petitions, one from New York and one from Boston, asking Congress to adopt appropriate measures to mitigate the hardships of the famine now raging in China. He understood the balance of the Chinese indemnity fund now in the State Department amounted to over a million of dollars. To this money the people of this country had no just claim and it should have been returned to China long ago. It should now be returned without condition in the most gracious and efficacious manner possible.

Mr. WRIGHT made a plea in behalf of the unemployed laborers in this country. The memorials were then referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. KNOTT from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Hooker, authorizing the holding of a special term of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, at Scranton, Jackson county, on the second Monday in March for trial of the causes arising out of the alleged depredations on government lands and cutting of logs and timber thereon.

After considerable discussion the bill was passed—yeas, 159; nays, 109.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Blackburn in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the military academy appropriation bill.

Mr. MAYHAM moved to strike out the item of $900 for the pay of one instructor of practical military engineering in addition to his pay as first lieutenant.

Mr. RIDDLE moved as a substitute for Mayham's amendment, a provision that rations or quarters shall be furnished and no commutation for the same.

Mr. HEWITT (N. Y.) said no officer of the army was furnished with rations, and that as to quarters for professors at West Point, quarters were furnished by the Government, and he wanted to know whether it was proposed that the Government should charge rent. He suggested such a proposition must have originated in the ignorance of law and ignorance of practice.

Mr. RIDDLE retorted by saying the ignorance seemed to be in the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CLYMER intimated that there were far too many professors at West Point. There were fifty-seven of them to every five and a half students, and their pay exclusive of quarters, etc., amounted to about $900 more than the cost of supporting the three hundred and ten cadets. There was something radically wrong in that. The Committee on Appropriations had not wished to recommend a reduction of the number of professors, lest they might be accused of absorbing too much liquidation, but he commended the subject to the attention of the Committee on Military affairs. Without disposing of the pending amendment, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, said there was an immense meeting of citizens of Chicago on the 13th of December last to give expression to an opinion on the Silver bill, upwards of five thousand persons attended the meeting, and every sentiment uttered favoring the provisions of the bill now before the Senate met with an enthusiastic response. By some oversight the proceedings of the meeting, which were intended for presentation to Congress, were not seen here until now. He then quoted from the proceedings and resolutions adopted, which favor remonetization of silver, and declared the Government cannot waive its rights to pay the bonds in silver and gold.

Mr. DAVIS, in accompanying proceedings were extracts from the speech of Sherman in the Senate, January 27, 1869, and also from speeches of Webster and Clay, which petitioners desired him to have read at the clerk's desk, but as he understood such a course would be a violation of the rules, he would not ask for the reading of extracts.

The Senate bill to remit taxes on insolvent savings banks was called up by Mr. Davis, of Illinois, and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the consideration of the Silver bill was resumed, and Mr. Thurman spoke in favor thereof.

ARGUMENT OF MR. THURMAN.

Mr. THURMAN argued that silver and gold had been the metallic money of the world for thousands of years. They were also the money of the Constitution. They were the metallic money of the colonies and afterward of the United States from the Declaration of Independence until silver was demonetized by mistake and without the knowledge of the people or Congress by the enactment of the revised statutes in 1874. Both metals are suited to perform the functions of money, and silver does perform that function among a large majority of the human race. Silver is especially suited for small transactions and may therefore be properly called the money of the people in humble circumstances. It follows that the burthen of proof rests on those who insist that silver should be demonetized. It is argued that to rehabitate the dollar of 412½ grains would defraud the public creditor. This cannot be true, for the contract is to pay in either gold or silver of standard value of the United States on July 14, 1870, when the silver dollar of 412½ grains was a full legal tender with the right of unlimited coinage, and it is simply impossible that a party performing his contract (entered into by both parties, but with the full knowledge of its terms and effect) can thereby be guilty of fraud or dishonor. Both Houses of Congress have, by overwhelming majorities, decided that no such fraud would be perpetrated by paying public creditors in silver dollars of 412½ grains.

If remonetizing silver will bring it to par with gold the public creditor cannot lose. It is said that to coin a silver dollar of 412½ grains and make it a full legal tender would defraud individual creditors who have loaned money or sold property to other individuals since silver was demonetized, that is, since June 22, 1874. This is a great mistake. Every creditor of the foregoing description is compelled by law to receive greenbacks in payment unless his contract expressly provide for payment in metallic money, and these exceptional cases are not affected by the bill under consideration. Now, no one I think doubts that if the coinage of a dollar of 412½ grains be restored and it be made a full legal tender its value will be at least equal to that of the greenback. Hence, no possible injury to the individual creditor such as that above supposed can occur. If, as has been asserted, the average duration of individual debts in the United States is about two years (I think it is less), then it is easy to see that the passage of this bill cannot injure any considerable number of creditors if indeed it should injure any, for it is certain that in the next two years the over fifty million silver dollars could be coined and nearly every such dollar would be absorbed by the payment of customs duties and would be used for nothing else. It is argued that if this bill pass, silver will be a less valuable currency than gold and will expel gold from the country in accordance with what is called Gresham's law, namely that the least valuable currency drives out the more valuable and hence several amendments have been offered to increase the number of grains in the silver dollar so as to make it an equivalent, as it is said of the gold dollar. This objection to the bill rests upon the assumption that the silver dollar of 412½ grains, if made a full legal tender, will be of less value than the gold dollar.

Mr. Thurman argued this assumption was incorrect and said if the greenback, which has no intrinsic value, no circulation outside of the United States, and is but a limited legal tender even here, is yet within less than two per cent. of par with gold, why should not silver money, which has intrinsic value and which circulates over a greater part of the globe if endorsed with full legal tender faculty rise to par with gold, especially if we rate metals at 15.98-100 to one, whilst most other nations using both give but 15½ to one. One reason why greenbacks have been and are depreciated is the fact that they have not been receivable in payment of customs duties or of interest on the public debt. But make the silver dollar of 412½ grains a full legal tender, and it will be receivable for both these purposes, and it must closely approximate, if it does not reach par with gold. I believe that it will reach it. But suppose it does not, and suppose Gresham's law to have its effect, to what extent would gold be expelled from the country by silver? Manifestly only so far as silver supplanted it. Three hundred millions in gold could not be driven out by an issue of fifty millions of silver. The utmost effect could only be to expel fifty millions of gold, the place of which would be taken by silver and the volume of metallic money would be the same, but would the fifty millions of gold be expelled? Not unless three hundred millions was all the metallic money the country needed. If it needs three hundred and fifty millions, and it needs more to safely and certainly maintain specie payments, the gradual addition of fifty millions of silver to three hundred millions of gold would not drive gold out. But in truth we have not half of three hundred millions of gold and when we consider how slow will be the process of coining silver dollars, we will find we are in no immediate danger of losing our gold. If gold be expelled it will not be so much by silver currency as by our small notes. Whether the people of the United States would ever give up the use of small notes he would not venture to predict, but if they would not, they must agree that with us metallic money shall be shorn of one of its functions, that of a circulating medium.

Another set of reasoners argued that silver would go out of the country should the dollar of 412½ grains be coined; that as silver was undervalued in the dollar of 412½ grains as compared with its valuation in the States of the Latin Union, it will leave here and flow into those States, and he understood they would not do so were these States to open the mints to an unlimited coinage of five franc pieces, but he thought they would not do so. Another objection to the bill was that should it become a law we would be flooded with silver; that Germany would pour her surplus silver on us, and our mines would produce so much that we would have more than we knew what to do with. He (Mr. Thurman) referred to what he said that she had eighty millions of dollars to spare. Suppose it were all poured into the United States, we could absorb it all without injury, but it would not be poured into this country. Germany would need some silver, but if she could get a greater part of it would be much more likely to go to Asia and to Russia, Austria and Spain, to say nothing of the Latin States, than to come to us, who undervalue silver as compared with the rest of the world. He did think we had anything to fear from an excessive product of our mints. He had not been considered an inflationist but he knew of no valid reason against enlarging our specie basis, and if we are to have and maintain specie payments it must be enlarged.

Another objection to the bill was the well-known argument against bi-metalism and most gloomy pictures have been drawn of the ruin that would befall the country if we adopted bi-metalism. He argued that it was by no means certain that the standard value was less variable in a monometallic than it was in a bi-metallic country. An absolutely invarying standard of value was an impossibility. Had there even been a more prosperous country than the United States from 1789 to 1861? Did any nation ever exceed the progress we made in population, wealth, education, self-reliance and general well-being of its people in these seventy-two years? And yet, during all that period we had bi-metalism, for we gave no preference to gold over silver or to silver over gold. These metals fluctuated then as they have since, and practically they will do. But no American statesman of that period thought of demonetizing either, and now let us turn to Europe for a moment. What do we hear? The wailings of thousands of laboring men, women and children thrown out of employment. The cries of anguish of thousands of other men, who, but a year ago were rich but now are bankrupts; in a word, the same notes of sorrow that so affect our ears from distressed Ireland. But from what countries do they mainly come? From two—from gold monometallic England and gold monometallic Germany, while bi-metallic France, the land of silver as well as gold, enjoys prosperity hardly exceeded by that of any other portion of the earth. It had been argued that our foreign commerce would be destroyed, would be disjointed by the passage of the pending bill. Had we not carried on business during the past sixteen years with an inconvertible paper currency and was not the balance of trade in our favor now?

Again, it had been argued that the national credit would be destroyed. How destroyed? By not paying our bonds as we promised to pay them. The United States needed no such prop as a single gold standard to support its credit. The resources of this country were too well known for her credit to be injured. He longed to see our indebtedness held at home and not abroad, and there would be no annual drain from America to enrich Europe. A telegram this morning informed us that six hundred thousand dollars worth of our bonds were on their way home from England. They would be getting back there soon whether this bill passed or not if the interest upon our bonds was greater than that upon any safe European stocks. If our bonds should be sent home, they must find purchasers. The United States saw nothing radically wrong in that. But if they should find such purchasers, would not every one in the land be glad that our bonds were held at home. The English debt is held by Englishmen; the French debt by Frenchmen, and he hoped the day would come when the American debt would be held by Americans. Our currency would continue to be small paper money, and the problem for Congress to solve was upon small paper rests. We could not maintain a paper currency convertible at all times into coin unless we employed silver, as well as gold, for the basis; unless silver should be made a full legal tender the idea of specie payments in the United States would soon be abandoned. Every opponent to an irredeemable paper currency, and every friend of specie currency, should insist upon the full remonetization of silver. If that should be done, such a law its tendency would be to put a stop to demonetization of silver in other countries. Should we postpone the remonetization of silver until a compact with other nations be made, it would never be remonetized. He hoped our country would be ranged by the side of the bi-metallic States. Let the commercial world know we do not intend to abandon the use of silver. Silver was an American product. Millions of families and a million and a half thousand of men were employed in its production in this country, and to destroy or cripple this industry would be cruel and unjust.

Mr. BLAINE then took the floor to speak upon the silver bill with the understanding that he would proceed with his remarks to-morrow.

The Senate then went in executive session and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Cox (New York) a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the cause of the wreck of the "Metropolis," and whether any legislation is necessary to prevent unseaworthy vessels going to sea.

Mr. PEDDLE offered a resolution reciting that the trade dollar is being refused by the Postoffices of the country, and only received by merchants at a discount of eight or ten per cent., and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to stop the coinage of trade dollars. He thought the government should not issue a coin it would not itself receive.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. SPRINGER, from the Committee on Elections, called up the reports of that committee on the Pacheco-Wigginton contested election case from the Fourth District of California. The majority report declared Wigginton entitled to his seat, and the minority report declared Pacheco elected.

Speeches were made by Mr. SPRINGER in support of the majority report, and by Mr. WAIT in support of the minority.

Mr. LEONARD said from the evidence it appeared the contestant and contestee had received an equal number of votes, and he offered as a substitute an amendment declaring that neither Pacheco or Wigginton had been elected. He had pained some of his party friends by declaring that he would not vote with his party on this question. He had been told that it was his duty to cast his vote as a judge with his party. If so bold a doctrine as that was to be applied in the courts of judgment, let the meanness of the deed be acknowledged. There was no necessity for adding hypocrisy to villainy. If the judges were to vote according to their party proclivities, let the House do away with the farce of contested elections.

Mr. GARFIELD said the question had narrowed down to a very fine point, and he could not, until he studied that question more minutely, say how he would vote.

The matter then went over without action and the House adjourned.

A Harrisburg View.

[Harrisburg Patriot of Yesterday.]

In Allegheny county the Free Pipe bill has already pushed the way into the current of politics. It is announced that Mr. Hopkins is in favor of the bill and that Mr. Russell Errett is against it. As the position of the Allegheny Senators on this question was not clearly defined by the vote on indefinite postponement it is suggested that another opportunity be afforded them.

"What Did You Awaken Me For?

I wish you had let me sleep all day; I was having such a jolly time," said a gentleman yesterday, at 378 Penn avenue, after having several teeth extracted by Dr. Quincy A. Scott's safe and painless process. Hundreds find relief at this celebrated establishment every week. The simple reason of the Doctor's success is that he always produces entire unconsciousness before he commences to operate. Remember, 278 Penn avenue.

COLLAPSE OF TURKEY.

Russian Forces Enter Constantinople.

The Spoil of Turkey and Key of the East in Russia's Hands.

Great Indignation Throughout England.

Regrets Expressed That the British Military Did Not Occupy the Capital.

"The Czar Can Now Afford to Laugh at Austrian Menaces."

The English Press Urge the Government to Vindicate its Honor at Any Cost.

RUSSIANS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

ENGLISH JOURNALS GROWLING AND THE CZAR LAUGHING.

LONDON, February 7.—3 A. M.—The *Advertiser* says: "We have reason to believe that the Government has received information of the entry of the Russian army into Constantinople. At any rate, if the Government is not in possession of this news the Russian embassy is."

RUSSIA'S VICTORY COMPLETE.

The *Post* says: "The Russians are in Constantinople. This was the news last night current in London, and we incline to think it is based upon official authentic intelligence. The message has come via Alexandria. We do not know at this moment what the precise nature of the occupation is. According to some diplomatists, the Russians have possessed themselves of two forts in the Boyouk and Chekmedje lines. According to others they have gained still greater advantages. Details are of small moment. Practically all are agreed that the spoil of Turkey and key of the East is in the hands of the Czar.

OCCUPATION OF THE CAPITAL ONE OF TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE.

Indignation will be of little avail. It will be alleged that no deception has been practiced, and we shall discover that this was one of the terms of the armistice which was never communicated to us.

ENGLAND'S OPPORTUNITY OF OCCUPYING THE CAPITAL GONE.

Yesterday a British military and naval force could at any moment occupy Constantinople, while the Austrian army could cut Russian communications. To-day the situation is entirely altered. The British fleet can no longer advance to Constantinople, and may find itself even barred out at the Dardanelles.

THE CZAR IN GOOD HUMOR.

The Czar can now afford to laugh at Austrian menaces, since his communications are open from Constantinople to Odessa or Sebastapol. Our pattering over a trumpery six millions will probably cost us ten times that sum, but whatever the cost, it is still to be hoped that the country will see its honor vindicated. This direct attack upon our honor will raise a feeling of resentment not to be appeased until we have taught our foe that we have will and power to punish chicanery and maintain the empire which he is seeking to undermine."

RUSSIANS ALREADY HAVE A HOLD IN THE DARDANELLES.

A special from Paris says a report is current there that the Russians already hold a post on the Dardanelles.

The *Times* in its leader says:

"We are not altogether confident that Prince Gortschakoff has definitely announced the entrance of any Russian troops into Constantinople. Rumors were afloat last night that some such entrance had already been made or was on the point of being made. At the utmost, such occupation could be only of such a nominal character as the German entrance into Paris. There is in short every apparent ground for confidence in the prospect and there is no solid reason for alarm."

THE "TIMES" ATTEMPTS TO ALLAY EXCITEMENT.

The *Times* bases its confidence on the pacific anticipations expressed in the German Emperor's speech, and deprecates beforehand any outburst of excitement. If Russia were to aim at a position in the East which would damage the just interests of Austria and Germany, a word from Emperor William would at once check her.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "According to the latest information from Constantinople, Russian forces, despite the preliminaries for peace, are hastily pushing on to Gallipoli and Constantinople. These circumstances, serious and menacing in the extreme, will have to be considered by ministers in the Cabinet Council to-day. The issue of their deliberations will in all probability be this evening communicated to Parliament." The *Telegraph* is furious in its comments on the course of Russia.

A special dated Paris, midnight, says Russian forces are constantly advancing on Gallipoli and Constantinople.

RUSSIA GETS TURKISH MEN-OF-WAR.

A special to the *Standard* from Pesth announces Turkish men of-war on the Danube have been surrendered to Russia.

A special to the *Vienna Presse* from Trnova states the Turkish men-of-war have already left Sulina and Varna.

The Turks have agreed to evacuate Varna. The *Standard's* Pesth special says the evacuation has already commenced.

TURKEY MISLED BY ENGLAND.

A correspondent at Adrianople relates an interview with Server Pasha who declared that Turkey had been misled and encouraged to fight on by the promise of English support. He particularly accused Lord Beaconsfield and Layard of encouraging this belief, and said he had documents which he would publish. He declared that he had now become a partisan of the Russian policy and alliance. Server Pasha's colleagues at Adrianople confirmed his statements.

The *Post*, in an article evidently written before the reports of Russian occupation of Constantinople were received, says: "We understand a section of Liberals is likely to make representation to the Marquis of Hartington with a view of inducing him to prevent Forster's amendment from being pressed to a division."

An Athens correspondent says in consequence of representations of the Powers, Greece seems disposed to stop the further advance of her troops referring the question of their withdrawal to a decision of the conference. She also demands, pending such decision that hostilities against insurgents in Crete be suspended.

Foreign representatives having assured the Greek Government that the Helenic provinces of Turkey would be protected and the Greek question submitted to the approaching conference, the Government has ordered the advance of the army across the frontier stopped. Warlike preparations, however, continue.

ENGLISH DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE.

The *Morning Post* suggests Lord Lyons, Ambassador at Paris, and Sir Henry Elliott, formerly Ambassador at Constantinople, as British delegates to the conference.

The *Daily News* says Count Andrassy will preside.

Russian occupation of Rustchuk and Silistria is unwelcome news at Vienna, according to a correspondent there.

LOCATION OF THE CONFERENCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 6.—Russia rejects the proposal to hold a conference in Vienna, or any other great capital. It considers the tranquility of a small town in one of the minor States, and the authority that would be given to deliberations by the presence of foregn ministers of the Powers necessary for insuring a good and practical result. Moreover, Russia believes this would facilitate a speedy disposal by the conference of the important questions it would have to deal with in the interest of lasting peace and humanity.

BERLIN, February 6.—The rumor is revived that Osman Pasha will be courtmartialed on a charge of ordering the execution of prisoners of war.

THE END.

THE BASIS OF PEACE.

ADRIANOPLE, January 31—Evening.—The six bases of peace have been accepted by the Porte and the terms of armistice have just been signed by the Grand Duke Nicholas and Server and Namyk Pashas. An order suspending hostilities will be dispatched forthwith to all the corps and detachments and also to the army in Asia Minor.

THE TERMS.

The Turks will evacuate all the Danubian fortresses and Erzeroum. General Zimmerman's forces have advanced within ten miles of Varna and cut the Schumla railway and telegraph lines.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 2.—The Porte has received the following dispatch from Server Pasha:

ADRIANOPLE, January 31.—The peace preliminaries and armistice were signed to-day.

There is great satisfaction here at the settlement of the peace preliminaries.

The following are the conditions of the protocol:

First—The erection of Bulgaria into a principality.

Second—A war indemnity or territory in compensation.

Third—Independence of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro with an increase of territory for each.

Fourth—Reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Fifth—An ulterior understanding between the Sultan and the Czar regarding the Dardanelles.

Sixth—The evacuation of the Danubian fortresses and Erzeroum.

Hobart Pasha has received orders to hold his fleet in readiness to sail, it is believed for the Piraeus. Mehemet Ali Pasha has been appointed to the command of the troops in Crete and Adassides. A Christian has been appointed Governor of the Island.

GREAT REJOICING IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 3.—Thanksgiving services are being held in the churches and saloons and artillery fired in consequence of the signing of the armistice. Flags are flying all over the city and preparations are making for a brilliant illumination to-night.

GRECIAN TROOPS CROSS THE FRONTIER

ATHENS, February 3.—Ten thousand Greek regulars and many thousand volunteers are crossing the frontier from Lamia to-day in three divisions. Commanders have orders not to attack Turkish troops, the object of entering Turkey being to prevent massacres of Christians, consequent on the insurrection. No determination has been communicated to the Turkish Minister, who does not seem to consider it sufficient to warrant a rupture of diplomatic relations, as he is making no preparations for departure. Mercantile fleets from the Piraeus and Syra will anchor at Salamis, where fortifications for their protection have been hastily erected and torpedoes placed outside the harbor. The Greek Navigation Company's steamers have been chartered by the Government for the transport of troops and supplies.

GERMANY.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR ON THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, February 6.—The German Parliament was opened to-day by Herr Camphausen, Vice President of the Council of Ministers, who read the speech from the throne. In a passage relating to foreign affairs, the Emperor expressed the hope that speedy peace will enable the principles of the Constantinople conference to be applied and durably established. The comparatively slight participation of Germany in Eastern affairs allows the Empire to display disinterested co-operation in arrangements that may be made by the Powers concerning future guaranties against a recurrence of trouble in the East, and for the amelioration of the condition of the Christian population. Meantime the Emperor's policy attained its object, inasmuch as it had contributed to the preservation of peace between the European powers, and the relations of Germany with all the Powers remained not only peaceful but altogether friendly.

The Imperial speech also stated the budget which will be presented immediately, shows the Empire's financial requirements increase faster than the revenues. It is inadvisable to cover the deficit by increasing the contributions of individual States but it would be preferable to able to strengthen Imperial revenues. Bills will be submitted levying Imperial stamp duties and increasing the tobacco tax. The balance of the deficit must be met by a loan. With a view to filling a hiatus in the constitution a bill which is now under discussion in federal council, will shortly be introduced providing for the appointment of substitutes to fulfill all or part of the functions of the Imperial Chancellor.

A TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

AN ASYLUM IN CHINA BURNED WITH TWO THOUSAND INMATES.

LONDON, February 4.—A dispatch from Peking, China, conveys information of a horrible catastrophe at Yientsin. The Asylum for Women and Children in that city has been almost totally destroyed by fire, and two thousand persons in the institution perished.

AS THE LIVER IS EASILY DISORDERED, more or less bilious distress prevails at this season of the year. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills restore the liver to healthy action, and remove all biliousness. WSM.

THE SUFFERING POOR.

Five Hundred Families in Hoboken on the Brink of Starvation

Yet Shylock Must Have His Gold, and John Sherman His Fun.

NEW YORK, February 4.—There is a great deal of suffering among the poor of Hoboken. The fund set apart by the city is exhausted, and those dependent upon it are now thrown upon the charity of their neighbors, who, unfortunately, in many cases are unable to give them aid. Councilmen Plunkett, Schmidt and Cressey went to Trenton on Saturday, and requested Assemblyman Lewis to secure the immediate passage of a bill empowering the Common Council of Hoboken to appropriate $3,000 or $4,000 to the Poor Fund. It is expected that the bill will be passed early this week.

In the mean time the distress is very great. Five hundred families, each averaging four persons, are without food or fuel. The bodies of two old men, who died at the close of last week, were allowed to remain in their wretched hovels unburied, neither their friends nor the Poor Commissioners being able to pay the funeral expenses. A generous undertaker ultimately buried the bodies. There is an old man who has been sick for six weeks, and in that time has had hardly anything to eat. When the City Physicians visited him he was found to be slowly dying of starvation. Numerous other cases of an equally distressing nature are reported from day to day. The office of the Poormaster is constantly besieged by aged people and sick men, women and children, pleading for aid. Mr. Lewis says the condition of affairs is becoming alarming, and if something is not done immediately many persons will starve to death.

RETURNING-BOARD RUMORS

A Reported Determination to Indict Sherman.

What the President Thinks is the Moving Cause of the New Orleans Prosecutions.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—A gentleman who has just arrived here from New Orleans says that it is the determination of the authorities there, as soon as the conviction of Returning Boarders is secured, to indict Sherman and the others alleged to be implicated in the conspiracy to secure the vote of Louisiana for Hayes, and that they claim to have abundant evidence to sustain such action. There was a sort of tacit understanding when the Louisiana question was settled that there should be no prosecution for past political offenses. The President intimated to personal friends yesterday that he did not consider the present action in Louisiana as carrying out in good faith the promises made at the time the troops were withdrawn. The President is also satisfied that these prosecutions are being stimulated by discontented Republicans in this city and elsewhere, with a view to widen the breach between himself and the party leaders in the Senate, and to undermine the support that has hitherto been extended to him by the conservative men of all parties.

SCHRACK'S SWINDLE.

A "Consistent Christian," Who Simulated Death for Gain.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.—A pious fraud has been exposed in the person of Joseph Henry Schrack, a member of the old Swedes Church, in this city. Schrack pretended to die, and came to life again about ten days ago. Since then he has been supported by his brethren. His case has attracted great attention, and accounts of his resurrection have been published in nearly every newspaper in the country. He pretended to have experienced the ecstacies of heaven. The Church of which he was a member has investigated the case, and the result is that the pastor who was to have administered Communion to him to-day, did not come, and the attending physician has discontinued his visits.

Schrack proves to be a disreputable character, whose only notoriety heretofore was the giving of remarkable entertainments, known in England as "Drags." His particular delight was to invite his own particular friends, "all men," to what he called a "Drag," an English term, "where one-half the company would be attired in women's clothes and the remainder dressed in their proper costume". A woman was never seen to enter the house save the housekeeper. At one of these drags Schrack boasted that his evening dress had cost him $350, and the expenses of the night reached $1,500.

Dr. Cantrell says now that Schrack undoubtedly had nervous spasms of the heart, but I believe they were produced by an effort of his powerful will. He is capable of preventing to a certain extent the full volume of air going into his lungs, and thus impairing the full action of his heart. This he can do by drawing up his shoulders, keeping his ribs still, and making the muscles between the ribs rigid; and this I have detected by making the examination of his ribs on Saturday, which is the first time he has permitted me to do so. I found him to be a perfectly healthy man, and I believe him to be an imposter, a scoundrel, and a dangerous man to the community. Concerning his trance, I really and honestly believe that he carried this thing too far, and it was a real partial suspension of animation beyond his control, and that had it not been that the cold air was allowed to circulate around the body and shock the nervous system, producing reaction, he would probably have never recovered, and it would have been a good thing for the community if he had not.

The members of the Old Swedes Church unite in the belief that Shrack had but started upon a systematic course to obtain money from them by false pretences. He has told some of them, since his miraculous recovery, that an Atlantic City hotel keeper proffered him free board during all of next summer, and that an amusement manager had offered him $25,000 to exhibit himself as the dead-man-come-to-life. "But," said Mr. Shrack, "I could not accept; I am a consistent Christian."

The Leading Dental Establishment of the West

Is situated at 278 Penn avenue. Dr. Quincy A. Scott has the largest and finest reception rooms and offices; the most machinery and greatest facilities for making first-class work, and does five times as much business as any dentist in the State. Of course he can

CAPTAIN SCHENLEY DEAD.

The Interesting Career of an Adventurous Englishman.

He Fights at Waterloo and New Orleans Before He is Twenty.

Is the Companion of Byron, Shelley, Leigh Hunt, George IV, Beau Brummel,

And Elopes with the Richest Heiress at the Time in America.

SCHENLEY—At London, England, January 31, 1878, Captain EDWARD W. H. SCHENLEY.

There are few to-day in Pittsburgh who can remember or appreciate the excitement created in this city and throughout the State, thirty-five years ago, when it became known that Captain Schenley, a middle-aged, twice married, half-pay officer in the British army, had clandestinely married and eloped to England with Mary E. Croghan, heiress of one-third of the vast O'Hara estate, a young girl of scarce sixteen, then at the fashionable finishing school for young ladies, of Miss McCloud on Staten Island. It struck people generally as so much capital abstracted from the wealth of the country by a blasted Britisher, to say nothing of the beauty. It put out of joint the nose of young Pittsburgh of that day, who had counted on a fair field and no favors for the hand and fortune of the heiress. It incensed relatives, but that mattered little in a pecuniary sense, as Miss Croghan inherited from her mother in her own right, but the climax of absurdity was reached when the marriage was made the subject of serious deliberation in the State Legislature at Harrisburg, and a law was passed, preceded by a solemn preamble, reciting that whereas Mary E. Croghan, then an infant in the eyes of the law, had contracted a runaway marriage with an alien, therefore be it enacted, etc., that the trustees now in charge of her estate be continued in that trust indefinitely. This was a mild dose of sequestration, and of course was not worth the paper on which the law was written. But it shows the excitement created among such steady heads as frequented State Legislatures thirty-five years ago by the Croghan-Schenley elopement.

Few persons of our day have had a more interesting and eventful career than Capt. Edward Schenley, the hero of this runaway match, and whose death at London on Thursday last is stated above. He fought at Waterloo under Wellington and at New Orleans under Packenham against Old Hickory, before he had passed his nineteenth year. He had seen service in every quarter of the globe; was the associate of George IV, Beau Brummel, and that particular set that gave the fashions in neckties and dissipation; knew Rogers and Tom Moore, and traveled in Italy as the companion of Byron, Shelley and Leigh Hunt. He was a thoroughly accomplished man of the world, witty and companionable, of fine presence and elegance of manner, and a favorite with both sexes. It was his great achievement as a gallant, in carrying off the wealthy Miss Croghan that connected Capt. Schenley with Pittsburgh.

OF SCHENLEY'S EARLY CAREER

and family not many details are known. He was born somewhere about 1795. His father was a Belgian and an officer in the British army, and his mother a beautiful and accomplished Irish woman. Evidently he had some interest to push his fortunes for he was sent to Harrow, that nursery of the English aristocracy, but during the Napoleonic wars, probably about 1812-13, he ran away from school and entered the army. He served under Wellington in the concluding part of the peninsular campaign; crossed the Atlantic with his regiment and took part in the battle of New Orleans on the 8th of January, 1815; and after that disastrous defeat, from which Ensign Schenley escaped without a scratch, he went back with his regiment, the Royal Rifles, and reached the Continent in time to win a Captaincy at Waterloo, where he was wounded in the hand by a Polish lancer. As Capt. Schenley told the story, his regiment was lying down when the Poles charged through it, and he got his wound while flat on the ground. Just how long he remained in the army after the war we are not informed. He was always, proud of his Waterloo medal. In 1822 he was in Italy

WITH BYRON AND SHELLEY,

and when Shelley was drowned in July of that year, in the Gulf of Spezzia, and his body afterwards washed ashore, Schenley participated with Byron, Leigh Hunt and Trelawney in its cremation. He is mentioned in Leigh Hunt's account of that affair as being present. Captain Schenley's own description of it differed from that generally received. He represented it as degenerating into something of a drunken orgie after the fire under poor Shelley's remains had been lighted. It was allowed to go out; then rekindled, and on the whole was brutal and disgusting. We don't think his version of it has ever before been in print, and it is not pleasant to elaborate.

HIS FIRST MARRIAGE

with Miss Ingalls, a Scotch lady of great beauty, took place in Italy in 1825. It was a runaway match. The story runs they were considered the most handsome married pair in Europe. No children survived by his first wife. She was a relative of Mrs. Dr. Addison, formerly of this city but now residing abroad, and the sister of the wife of a late Spanish Minister at Washington—Calderon de la Barca. Some years after the death of his wife, Captain Schenley

MARRIED A SECOND TIME,

and this time into the bluest blood of the English aristocracy, the lady being a daughter of Sir William Pole. This lady left one child, a daughter, who is now married, and visited Pittsburgh some years ago. The daughter is about the same age as the Captain's third wife. Prior to his

THIRD MARRIAGE,

Captain Schenley had sold out his commission in the English army, and had been appointed a commissioner for the suppression of the slave trade. In this duty he had been stationed at Surinam, Port au Prince, and finally at Para, Brazil, at the mouth of the Amazon. It was while on a visit from Para to New York city in 1843, he met Miss Croghan at the boarding school of his sister-in-law, Miss McCloud, (at one time a resident of Pittsburgh,) on Staten Island. The school was very select and very strict. It was intended to be an especially safe place for the wealthy young ladies sent there. No harm was dreamed of the Captain's presence at the school. He was the guest of his relative, and a universal favorite. "But," said a gentleman to our reporter yesterday, who knew him at this time, "dressed in his handsome Huzzar uniform, with an indistinguishable wig of raven black, Capt. Schenley didn't look more than half his fifty years. He was a regular Apollo. His ventures on field and flood had exceeded the Moor's; he had been the companion of the royalty and nobility not only of rank and station, but of genius and talent. His conversational powers were remarkable and his grace and carriage would strike any one, even the veterans of society." "Why," continued the gentleman we interviewed, "one of the young ladies of the school told me long afterwards that Captain Schenley was such a favorite he could have carried off any of the girls there, had not Miss Schenley been his choice."

THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

The Captain's wooing was secret, prosperous and successful. One day he chaperoned Miss Schenley over to New York. They were secretly married, and she returned to school and resumed her studies. Four or five days afterwards they both disappeared, and soon after it was publicly announced they had sailed on one of the English packets, as man and wife. At this time the Captain was forty-eight years of age, and his blooming bride in her sixteenth year. After a short residence in England he returned to his post of duty at Para, accompanied by Mrs. Schenley. It is stated Queen Victoria, to show her disapprobation of the elopment, declined to receive the Captain and his wife. After a brief term of service in South America, Capt. Schenley returned to England. A few years afterwards Col. Croghan, Mrs. Schenley's father, visited Europe, and became reconciled with his daughter and her husband. Then the Captain, and his wife and children, at intervals visited this country, and occupied the Croghan mansion sometimes for months. They entertained with great elegance and hospitality. In 1849, while here, he gave a dinner to George Peabody, then on a visit to this country, which still lingers as a red letter day with some some of our older citizens. His last visit here was immediately after the close of the war. The Schenley family now consists of Mrs. Schenley, one son, five daughters, and three or four grand-children. One daughter married Mr. Harbord, who died the other day; he was a younger brother of Lord Suffield. A second daughter was married about a year ago.

Captain Schenley, a gentleman informs us, who met him in London a couple of years ago, was much attached to this country, and preferred it as a residence to England. He would have settled here permanently years ago, but his lady preferred English to American life. Another point is stated to rebut the idea he married for money, and that is he early formed the determination not to countenance the sale of any of his wife's estate, in order that it should go to their children unimpaired. But that is an English notion, and the income was not a bad thing without touching the principal.

THE SCHENLEY ESTATE.

Just what it amounts to and what it yields, no one knows except the careful agents, who are very close-mouthed about the revenues from it. It is believed to have been the most valuable third of the O'Hara estate as affairs have turned out. The yearly revenue from it is roughly estimated at a hundred thousand dollars, and its value even in these times of low prices, at five or six millions. It has been a drag on the advancement of Pittsburgh, and we presume will remain so for many years to come, until that day is reached when the mutations of fortune compel a division of sale of the estate.

DIVISION OF A BIG ESTATE.

A singular story is told of the way the O'Hara estate was divided between the three heirs, Mrs. Denny, Mrs. Schenley and Richard Buller O'Hara's heirs, a good many years ago. The duty of making the division was confided to Hon. Harmar Denny. After working at it laboriously he summoned the heirs and presented three abstracts of property, embracing the divisions suggested by his sense of justice. He invited the other heirs to make their choice, saying he would take the third choice on behalf of Mrs. Denny. The representative of Mrs. Schenley took the second choice, and this left the first choice to the O'Hara heirs. In this way, without litigation or discussion, was this immense property of twenty or twenty-five millions divided. The Schenley share, as real estate values have turned out, has become the most valuable portion of the original estate.

SILVER COIN.

A Discount on the Mexican but None on the Trade Dollar.

What the Merchants and Bankers Say.

The announcement made by telegraph that the New York City Postmaster refuses to take the trade dollar, gave rise to a rumor that merchants and bankers in this city were also refusing to receive the coin. Inquiry was made yesterday among several of the leading firms and at different banks but neither merchant nor banker knew of the rumor. Inquiry was made also at the Postoffice and the reporter was informed that the trade dollar and all other American coins were as good there as the Greenback in sums not exceeding five dollars. The New York Postmaster pays over his moneys to Assistant United States Treasurer Hillhouse, who refuses the coin on the ground that he has no right to receive it. The Tradesmen's National Bank, the United States depository in this city, receives the trade dollar in small amounts, so that the Pittsburgh postoffice officials have no occasion to refuse the coin. The Mexican dollar, many of which are now in circulation in this city, has been frequently offered at the Postoffice, but at present only eighty-five cents are allowed for it, so that the department is not overrun with that coin.

The trade dollar consists of 420 grains of silver. It was coined chiefly for the China trade, and certainly not less than 100,000,000 of them have been shipped to that country and absorbed there. They are equal in intrinsic value to the Spanish dollar. One leading banker with whom the reporter conversed thinks that there are not 20,000 trade and Mexican dollars together in Allegheny county. They have not been circulating here for more than three months. Several iron manufacturing firms imported the Mexican dollars and paid them out to their employes either for the purpose of a speculation or with a view to exerting an influence against the Silver bill. One firm has paid out about $5,000 of the Mexican dollars. They contain less silver than the Trade dollar, and for some days past most of the merchants have received them at a discount. The fractional silver currency is a legal tender by law to the sum of five dollars and thus far there has been no discount on it. It is claimed that the trade dollar is not a legal tender but the half dozen bank cashiers with whom the reporter conversed all said they are perfectly willing to receive the coin in small sums. Large amounts of trade dollars are cumbersome, which is the only objection to receiving them in large deposits. The workingman who seems to come in for the largest number of Trade and Mexican dollars need have no hesitancy about accepting the former. Some of the merchants have also announced that they will willingly give a dollar's worth of goods for a Mexican dollar and as the limited supply imported by the iron manufacturers promises to soon be scattered so that not more than five of them will often be found together, there is not much risk in receiving them either.

A Campaign Slander.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce was a candidate for State Senator his political opponents published a pretended analysis of his popular medicines hoping thereby to prejudice the people against him. His election by an overwhelming majority severely rebuked his traducers, who sought to impeach his business integrity. No notice would have been taken of these campaign lies were it not that some of his enemies (and every successful business man has his quota of envious rivals) are republishing these bogus analyses. Numerious and most absurd formulas have been published, purporting to come from high authority; and it is a significant fact that no two have been at all alike—conclusively proving the dishonesty of their authors.

The following is from the *Buffalo Commercial*, of Oct. 22d, 1877:

"Hardly a dozen years ago he (Dr. Pierce) came here, a young and unknown man, almost friendless, with no capital except his own manhood, which, however, included plenty of brains and pluck, indomitable perseverance, and inborn uprightness. Capital enough for any young man, in this progressive country, if only he has good health and habits as well. He had all these great natural advantages and one thing more, an excellent education. He had studied medecine and been regularly licensed to practice as a physician. But he was still a student, fond of investigation and experiment. He discovered, or invented, important remedial agencies of compounds. Not choosing to wait wearily for the sick and suffering to find out (without any body to tell them) that he could do them good, he advertised his medicines and invited the whole profession, of every school, to examine and pronounce judgment upon his formulas. He advertised liberally, profusely, but with extraordinary shrewdness, and with a method which is in itself a lesson to all who seek business by that perfectly legitimate means. His success has been something marvelous—so great indeed that it must be due to intrinsic merit in the articles he sells more even than to his unparalleled skill in the use of printer's ink. The present writer once asked a distinguished dispensing druggist to explain the secret of the most universal demand for Dr. Pierce's medicines. He said they were in fact genuine medicines, —such compounds as every good physician would prescribe for the diseases which they were advertised to cure. Of course, they cost less than any druggists would charge for the same article supplied on a physician's prescription, and besides there was the doctor's fee saved. Moreover, buying the drugs in such enormous quantities, having perfect apparatus for purifying and compounding the mixture, he could not only get better articles in the first place, but present the medicine in better form and cheaper than the same mixture could possibly be obtained from any other source.

"It may be thought that all this having reference to Dr. Pierce's private business has no point whatever when considered in connection with the proper qualifications of a candidate for the Senate. Perhaps. But it is the fashion now, and will be for a fortnight more, with sundry journals, to make sneering allusions to this very matter. After that brief period, they will be quite ready to go on doing his work as before, and as always before, to speak of him as the great public benefactor."

d&W

PROF. R. MILLER is a candidate for Superintendent of Allegheny County Public Schools, subject to the decision of the Triennial Convention of School Directors in May next.

Neglected Coughs and Colds

frequently produce serious results. C. F. Galton's Cough Balsam is an unfailing remedy. dec18:d&W3m.

For Years Painless Filling

Has been made a specialty by Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue. The Doctor is the finest operator in the State, warrants his fillings for life, and charges less than any other first-class operator.

The Worst Forms of Rupture

Retained and often cured with McGuire's Improved Spring Truss. Persons living at a distance can, by measuring around the body over the rupture and stating whether single or double, have a truss sent by mail or Express C. O. D. Single, $5; double, $8. Private office, Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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TEETH! TEETH!

Great Reduction.

January 5.—From this date I will for $6 extract the teeth without pain and furnish as beautiful, strong, first-class, durable, good fitting, well made, finely finished serviceable and natural appearing set of teeth as is made in the world for $8 and warrant them for life. My work has stood for twenty years superior to all others.

QUINCY A. SCOTT,
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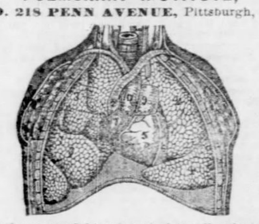

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Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.
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After reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

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IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
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Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies, After using them for several years.
NEW YORK, January 4, 1877.
DEAR SIR:—Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but, after experiencing their efficacy, with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "Relief." Truly yours,
(Signed) THURLOW WEED.
DR. RADWAY.

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WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, MUMPS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, DIFFICULT BREATHING, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS, AND FROST BITES.
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Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysintery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.
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Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers, (aided by Radway's Pills,) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

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Strong and Pure, Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
Has made the most ASTONISHING CURES; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine and other fluids and juices of the system, THE VIGOR OF LIFE, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the Life Principle are within the curative range of this Wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
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Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for
KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS, Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and a pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.
BE

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Charges Made Against Doorkeeper Polk.

The Matter Referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Mr. Kernan presented petitions from citizens of Erie and other counties of New York, in favor of remonetization of silver and the repeal of the specie resumption act. Referred.

A number of bills of a private character were passed during the morning hour.

Mr. HAMLIN called up the House joint resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Mr. Henry M. Stanley, explorer of Central Africa, and it was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. MAXEY called up the Senate bill appropriating $200,000 for the erection of suitable posts for the protection of the Rio Grande, and it was passed.

Mr. WALLACE presented petitions of the citizens of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, favoring the passage of a Constitutional amendment separating Church and State. Referred.

Mr. VOORHEES presented the petition of James D. Williams, Governor of Indiana, praying for an appropriation for payment to the States of Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont and other States in like condition, unpaid balances of actual expenses incurred by them respectively for enrolling, equipping and supplying troops to aid in the suppression of the late rebellion. Referred.

When the question postponing the Silver bill was being discussed, Mr. Oglesby said public feeling was as much aroused on this question of remonetization of silver as it had been on any question since he had been in the Senate, and the people were growing impatient at the apparent studied delay in disposing of it. The American people had been for more than three years in despair. Poverty had been on every hill top all over the country smiling at their distress. Congress had given expression to no plan that could be considered an honest attempt at relief. The time had come when Congress could say and ought to say, what, in its judgment should be done in regard to the silver question. Nothing could be gained by postponing further consideration of this bill until Monday. No new arguments could be produced. Some Senator might prepare himself to speak more intelligently, but no new light could be given. He was opposed to any delay.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution to investigate the charges of official misconduct in the United States Western District Court of North Carolina, was referred. Also, a bill reported from the Committee on Postoffices, fixing the pay of the higher class letter carriers in large cities at $1,000, and of the lower class at $800 per annum.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

Mr. DURHAM proceeded to explain the bill. It appropriated $272,155, being $14,449 less than last year. The present bill appropriated $150,909 for the pay of cadets which would not in the least lessen the pay of each cadet, although it was $17,000 less than was appropriated last year. The Committee on Appropriations had avoided making any unnecessary appropriations, and in this its first bill it had endeavored to keep down expenditures for the Military Academy to what was actually requisite for the needs of the institution. He explained that there was a section in the bill providing that appointments of civilians to be second Lieutenants should be made only when such vacancies exist, and can not be filled by assignment of the next graduating class of cadets. The committee had also recommended a section providing that when once a cadet has been appointed and has matriculated, no other appointment from the same district shall be made during the term for which such a cadet was appointed. If a vacancy should occur therein for any cause other than death or physical disability that would make members of Congress more careful as to character of young men they selected to go there. The Secretary of War and General Schofield, Principal of the Academy, approved of that provision.

After debate but without action the committee rose.

Mr. HARRIS (Va.), from the Committee on Elections, reported in the California case against Pacheco, the sitting member, and in favor of Wigginton, contestant.

Mr. WAIT presented a minority report taking opposite grounds.

Mr. SPRINGER presented a separate report on his own account, although concurring in the resolution of the majority. Reports were ordered printed.

Mr. HARRIS gave notice he would call up the case next Tuesday.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of the following additional members of Committees of Expenditures in the State department: Turner and Blundy; Expenditures in the Navy department, Postmera and Williams; Oregon Expenditures of Postoffice department, Clark of Missouri, and McKinley; Expenditures of the War department, Dickey and Reed; Expenditures of the Interior department, Patterson and Pound.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1878.—Mr. BAKER (Ind.), rising to a question of privilege, said: Several days ago a gentleman well known to him brought him certain statements involving grave, if not criminal, conduct on the part of the doorkeeper of the House. He had taken no notice at the time, but when the gentleman returned with statements in the form of an affidavit, he felt he should be false to his duty if he did not bring the matter to the notice of the House. Besides those statements, there were also two others which he would present. The first document contained the names of sixty-three employes on the rolls of the doorkeeper in excess of the number authorized by law. He desired to have it read.

Mr. HUNTON inquired whether it would not be better to offer some resolution referring the whole matter to some committee. He was in favor of the fullest investigation, but no document or negatory to the document should go before the country before it had been investigated fairly and fully.

Mr. BAKER then offered a resolution reciting the charges that John W. Polk, "doorkeeper has been guilty of malfeasance in office; that he has required employes to pay to other employes part of their salaries and that he is interested in claims and bills now pending before Congress, and directing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the matter alleged against the doorkeeper and report whether said door, keeper is guilty of the alleged charges and also whether that office ought not to be abolished.

Mr. MILLS said he was glad the other side of the House was awakening to the question of civil service reform. Several years ago at the Boston navy yard, several thousand men above the number authorized by law were employed in order to bring about the defeat of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Banks), and the officer who had been responsible for that had never been removed during the whole time of that administration.

THE CHARGES.

Mr. BAKER then had read at the Clerk's desk the affidavits referred to.

The first one was signed by Ingram Corvell, charging that Polk was interested in claims before Congress, and had promised him an interest in them in consideration of his resigning his position as Clerk.

The second was signed by Mark A. Duffy, Assistant Superintendent of the Document Room, making substantially the same charges, and declaring that Polk had told him that he had a corner upon Congress in the way of appointments, and that he could get the Committee on Accounts to do anything for him.

The SPEAKER stated it would be almost impossible for the Committee on Rules to perform the service, as it was already occupied to the extent of its powers, and because such an investigation did not properly come within the scope of its duties.

Mr. BAKER then suggested that the matter should be referred to a select committee of five members.

Mr. WHITTHORNE thought the powers of the committee should be enlarged so as to allow it to investigate the whole system of lobbyism. In regard to Polk, he did not believe he was dishonest or corrupt, and he should be surprised at any evidence to that effect. He believed that the gentleman was the victim of a deliberate and foul conspiracy.

DEFENSE OF THE COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

Mr. McMAHON, member of the Committee on Accounts, defended that committee from the insinuation made against it in one of the affidavits, and said the doorkeeper could get all he wanted from it. He wanted very little, for it has been the rule of that committee to give nothing except what was strictly according to the law. In all his associations with Polk, he had found him a perfect gentleman. He did not believe the Select Committee should be appointed, but the matter should be referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform. The great trouble was in the system which allowed men to be removed from office without cause. At the end of the morning hour, the House refused to second the previous question, and so the discussion went on.

Mr. ROBERTS, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, intimated that the gentleman from Indiana (Baker) seemed desirous of placing on others the responsibility of voting on the appropriation of $88,000 to pay the extra force on the doorkeeper's roll, while he (Baker) was as much responsible for it as anybody else. The Committee on Accounts had made no recommendation in regard to it. If this was to be made a party question, he would go back of the last Congress and show that under the Republican rule, a like system prevailed and extra employes were paid out of the appropriation in bulk for the folder's room which appropriation had since been cut down from $80,000 to $10,000. He trusted that not only the doorkeeper but every member of the Committee on Accounts would be investigated.

REMARKS OF MR. WRIGHT.

Mr. WRIGHT argued that if the rolls of employes were not sufficiently large, it ought to be enlarged. He himself had one man appointed last October by the doorkeeper (the only thing he had got), and this man had been assigned to a committee room as a messenger; but because his name had not been put on the roll, he (Wright) had to pay his compensation. The people should not talk about economy when they robbed the laboring man. Some people believed as a matter of faith in what was called purgatory.

A Member—"That has been abolished."

Mr. WRIGHT—I know that Beecher abolished a branch of it, but I do not understand hell and purgatory as synonymous. Purgatory is where you get the first blazing; then you come to the real fire afterward. That is hell. (Shouts of laughter.)

A member—It is a case of going farther and faring worse. (Laughter.)

Mr. WRIGHT—Exactly. I know that there is a purgatory in the vicinity of this chamber, and I know that Mr. Polk has been walking up to his armpits in purgatory ever since the opening of this Congress. He is a kind, indulgent man promising to do much and doing but little. (Laughter.) I don't know why a man, earning his dollar a day, is not as good as a man who is paid thirteen dollars a day. Gentlemen on the other side will probably call that demagogueism. I don't mean so much, my friends opposite, as I do mean (looking up at the reporters' gallery) you men up there, who represent the press. (Laughter.)

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Pennsylvania must address members.

Mr. WRIGHT—I am addressing members. I was only switching off in the neighborhood of the Speaker. (Laughter.) I have gone through that ordeal so often, that, like the eel which is skinned so often that it ceases to be sensitive, I am no longer sensitive to the cries of demagogueism.

Mr. BRIDGES asked his colleague whether the man whose compensation he paid had not been discharged by Polk without any cause being assigned.

Mr. WRIGHT—No, sir; that is the unkindest cut of all.

Mr. BRIDGES—He discharged a man of mine without assigning any cause.

Mr. WRIGHT—I believe that the doorkeeper has done the best thing he could, for never has mortal man been oppressed with applicants for office as he has since he has been in that position. I have seen the corridor opposite his room so thronged with men, women and children that it was almost impossible to get through. He had told me on repeated occasions that he almost "wished he were dead." (Laughter.) This matter should not be made a political question.

Mr. ELLSWORTH—Has not Polk made it a political question in refusing to appoint Republicans on his roll?

Mr. WRIGHT—It has always been the custom of the party in power to take the spoils of office. I hope you will not begrudge us the paltry patronage of the House, when Republicans have all the patronage of the Government.

Mr. FRYE—If, with only the patronage of the House at Polk's disposal, he is so overwhelmed that the corridor opposite his office is full of hungry applicants, in Heaven's name how will it b when you have the Presidency of the United States with 80,000 offices?

Mr. WRIGHT—We are only treading in the footsteps of those who have gone before us.

Mr. CLYMER contrasted the expenses of the House and of the Senate in the Forty-fourth Congress. He gave the clerical and contingent expenses of the Senate at $280,325 (or at the rate of $28,258 for each Senator,) and the House at $305,953, (or at the rate of $10.13 for each member.)

Finally the previous question was seconded and Baker's resolution (modified so as to direct investigation to be made by the committee on Civil Service Reform,) was adopted.

Immediately afterwards, Mr. Ellsworth moved exparte affidavits which had been read at the clerk's desk be omitted from the record and it was so ordered.

Thereupon, Mr. Baker, (Ind.,) who was not in his seat when the motion was made, came into the hall and protested against the right of the House to order the expurgation of any of his speech, and he had made these affidavits a part of his speech.

The SPEAKER said he had entertained the motion because he supposed that it was made with the assent of the gentleman (Baker,) but that he also sustained the position taken by that gentleman that the House could not eliminate from the speech anything that was allowed to be spoken in order.

The ruling of the Speaker was indorsed by Messrs. Garfield, Sayler and Stephens, and finally, after further discussion, the vote was reconsidered, and the motion having been objected to by Mr. Townsend (N. Y.), the objection was sustained, and the Speaker declared the motion not in order.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar. After some time the Committee rose and reported to the House sundry private bills, principally pension bills, but no action was taken thereon.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senatorial Members of the Riot Commission.

Soldiers' Orphan Schools to be Changed to Industrial Schools.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, February 1.—Mr. ERMENTROUT, offered a concurrent resolution which was referred to the Finance Committee fixing Thursday, March 21st for final adjournment of the Legislature.

Mr. CHESNUT presented a resolution which was sent to the Federal Relations Committee memorializing Congress to vote against all subsidies to associations or corporations.

The following Senators were announced as members of the Joint Committee to investigate labor riots: Messrs. Reyburn, Yutzy and Allen.

The Senate was notified of the nomination of Rev. C. L. Shrufeld for State Librarian for three years.

Pending consideration of the bill to create a middle penitentiary district, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. Elliott and James were excused from serving on the Pittsburgh riot commission and Larrabee and Englebert appointed in their stead.

The Senate bill authorizing the payment of military expenses of the late riots was avorably reported from the committee.

On motion of Mr. Long, the House agreed to hold afternoon sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and to dispense with the Thursday evening session.

By a vote of 98 to 62, four thousand copies of Smull's hand-books were ordered to be purchased.

Messrs. Westbrook, Schaffer (Alleghen-y), Gillett, Early and Ettla were appointed a committee to inquire into the condition of the New York & Erie railroad bridge over the river Delaware, between Linne's Cliff and Matamoras.

A resolution was adopted creating a committee of thirteen to prepare a bill to convert soldiers' orphans' schools as soon as they expire as such into industrial schools.

The bill for the incorporation of street railways in cities of third, fourth and fifth classes, once defeated, was again placed on the calendar.

Mr. W. J. Bayard, Corporation Clerk in the Auditor General's department, it is understood, has been appointed cashier of the State Treasury by Noyes, in place of John Miller, deceased.

BURKE-CHANDLER.

Chandler Asks Burke to Substantiate His Charges.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Mr. W. E. Chandler furnished the following additional telegrams:

NEW ORLEANS, January 30, 1878.—To W. E. Chandler, Washington, D. C.—The statements in my telegram are true, and can be established, and having admitted their application to yourself, it is evident that your past connection with Louisiana affairs has been such as to justify one in declining any further correspondence with you upon that subject.

[Signed.] E. A. BURKE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31.—To Major E. A. Burke, New Orleans, La. Please make public immediately all the proofs of your charges against me, together with the memorandum you have of the Wormley Hotel conferences.

W. E. CHANDLER.

THE METROPOLIS WRECK.

Statements of Some of the Survivors.

Thrilling Scenes and Escapes Narrated.

NORFOLK, Va., January 31.—At 6:30 this afternoon, the steamship Metropolis from Philadelphia for Para, Brazil, went ashore on Currituck Beach, three miles south of the Light-house, during the prevalence of a furious southeast gale. Great confusion prevailed on board. Owing to the fury of the gale and the roaring of the surf the orders of the officers could not be heard. About fifty of the passengers and crew were washed ashore. About two hundred are believed to be lost. From some of the sailors who arrived at one of the signal stations, it appears that the vessel had encountered heavy gales from the southeast for the last twenty-four hours, and when she struck she was heading about south-southeast; the vessel swung broadside to the surf, which made a complete break over her, and washed many of the people overboard into the sea.

EXTENT OF THE CALAMITY.

NORFOLK, February 1.—Captain Ankers of the Metropolis, telegraphed Mayor Tucker of this city, that the survivors, in all one hundred and fifty, will leave Cainjack to morrow for this city. This makes about one hundred unaccounted for, including the bodies which have washed ashore and been buried by the neighbors.

The citizens of Norfolk held a public meeting this afternoon to take measures to provide for the survivors. A suitable building has been procured, and mattresses, blankets, etc., furnished by the Navy Department.

STATEMENT OF A SURVIVOR.

The steamer Cygnet arrived from Cainjack this afternoon, bringing Richard W. Brooke, one of the passengers of the Metropolis. He left the wreck yesterday morning, and fully sustains facts heretofore given by Captain Ankers and others. The vessel was beyond all doubt weak and unseaworthy, and being deeply laden, labored in the heavy sea, which caused her to open her seams and leak. Captain Ankers did all that skill and judgment could suggest or experience devise, but when the fires were out, it left his vessel powerless. He therefore was unable to drive her upon the beach as he anticipated, or keep the vessel's quarter going broadside or exposing the deck to be swept by each succeeding sea. The steamer Cygnet returned at once to bring to this city all the survivors, who will be duly provided for by the charitable people among our citizens. The survivors will be sent north via Baltimore on Clyde's line as they may elect.

DETAILS OF THE CATASTROPHE.

The signal service station at the wreck of the Metropolis reports that the Metropolis, Captain J. Ankers, left Philadelphia at 9 A. M., on the 20th of January. Discharged her pilot at 12 P. M., at the breakwater. At 8 P. M., of the 30th the vessel started a heavy leak in the rudder case. Finding they could not gain on the leak with the pumps, the Captain concluded to lighten the steamer by throwing overboard coal, and hurrying away for Hampton Roads. At midnight the circulating pump gave out. At 3 A. M., a heavy sea boarded the vessel carrying away the smoke stack, boats and engine room and doors of the forward saloon, letting in a large quantity of water below ship. The steamer was completely unmanageable. Finding nothing could be done for the vessel, the captain attempted to reach the beach, and to save what lives he could.

At six o'clock the vessel made the beach. At that time the fires were out and the engine stopped. He set all head sail to drive her up the beach. The surf was very violent. At four o'clock the captain passed the word for all hands to prepare themselves with life-preservers. At 6:45 the ship struck the beach. At 11:09 a man on horseback made his appearance on the beach waving his hat, and promising assistance

THE VESSEL ROTTEN AND A DEATH TRAP.

NEW YORK, February 3.—A special from Norfolk gives full details of the wreck of the Metropolis. One correspondent says the story of the wreck is one of horror. It speaks with no uncertain words and will cause a just and righteous indignation against those who put at the mercy of the ocean waves two hundred and fifty lives in a vessel that was in every respect unseaworthy; that it was rotten and that it could well be likened to a death trap. Owners, contractors and United States inspectors are responsible and they should be held to a strict account. The route over the beach was thickly studded with newly made graves of victims. They were marked with rude boards and in some instances were buried five and six in a grave. In the immediate vicinity of the scene was a true realization of the terrible word "wreck," and to the shame of humanity and civilization there was vandalism, evidences of which were hard to believe. It was ghoulism almost incredible, committed mostly by negro residents of the beach and close by aided by a number of whites. They took all the valuables and even clothing from the dead bodies that had washed ashore. The sacred person of a female was not a bar to the worst sort of barbarism.

SCENES AT THE WRECK—SIXTY-EIGHT BODIES RECOVERED.

NORFOLK, VA., February 2.—The Associated Press correspondent has returned from the wreck of the steamer Metropolis, and reports the situation to-day as follows: The sixty-eight bodies recovered have been buried, and records made to secure future identification. The beach from fifty yards to one mile north of the wreck is strewn with debris of the ship and cargo. The ship was evidently completely broken up. Her starboard bilge from fore to main chains duffed on shore somewhat compact, and containing a dozen or twenty of the rails that formed part of the cargo. The wreck itself is stationary where the ship grounded. The boilers and part of the engine was visible above the breakers and confined to the bottom in some way. Swaying in the surf was a portion of the port bow, and the ragged ends of the stern and quarter. There are no doubts of the recovery of all the iron stowed in the lower hold as the ship drove well on the beach and the wreck now lies in about six feet at mean low water.

TARDY ARRIVAL OF THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

The management on board was admirable under the very adverse circumstances attending the disaster. The life saving service and apparatus failed to reach the scene until half past two in the afternoon, fully five and a half hours after the ship was beached, and the Metropolis did not have the necessary mortar and lines for the purpose of establishing communication with the shore in this case, otherwise perfectly feasible.

THE SURVIVORS WELL CARED FOR.

W. H. Sawbelle, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, having been dispatched to the scene of the disaster with medical stores, arrived at Van Slack's Landing this morning, and took charge of the sick and injured survivors, all of whom, with the well, arrived to-night at eleven o'clock, on board the Cygnet. They were met by a committee of citizens, headed by the Mayor, and were well provided for, every arrangement for their comfort having been made. Dr. Sawbelle says most of the patients are not in a dangerous condition, and the majority of them will be able to proceed to their homes at once. They suffer mostly from diseases incident to exposure. There was a very large South American mail, consisting principally of business letters which had accumulated since the sailing of the last regular mail steamer. The purser's room containing the mail was washed ashore and the mail bags were found along the beach. It is understood the registered letters receipted for by the purser, contained about $150,000 in money, drafts, &c. S. E. Shipp, Assistant Postmaster of Norfolk, went to the wreck to look after the interest of his department and eleven bags containing mail matter was ashore. He succeeded in recovering two, one intact and the other being used as a tobacco bag by one of the survivors. Of course nothing could be found nor could anything be found of the other bags or contents. Parties on the beach say the bags were cut open and rifled, and the letters, after being opened, were strewn along the beach.

STATEMENT OF JAMES F. ALCORN.

James F. Alcorn, temporarily attached to the Metropolis, formerly an officer in the United States navy and a journalist in Boston, makes the following statement

"On Wednesday night at nine o'clock, I was called by the mate to assist the carpenter in stopping the leak around the rudder trunk; found the stern post loose and so reported; remained at the post, using all possible exertion to stop the leak or to prevent an increase until about 5:30 A. M., when I was called on deck and found the ship a partial wreck, one of the port boats hanging overside by her bow tackle to the davit; the smoke stack was gone and the ship heading for the beach; reached the fore cutter and in obedience to an order from the captain commenced to start the water in the casks stored forward to lighten the ship; was assisted in so doing by the carpenter and one of our quartermasters who was afterwards drowned; finding the mate, I suggested that a sail should be made by setting the foresail; and on his consent I immediately went and succeeded in setting a sail which remained but a few minutes until carried away, and it was necessary to clew up the port wing of the sail; shortly after the ship struck heavily amidships, evidently breaking her back, but she continued to drive on the beach; the admirable management of the helm assisted by the foresail maintained the ship's position held on until beached; I then took my station on the hurricane deck with the desire to assist the commander and officers; some one raised the cry of fire which was quickly found to be a false alarm; soon after this, the main mast went and she began to break up rapidly: the first seas that boarded her having destroyed or crippled all the remaining boats but the dingy which was attached to the forward starboard davits; upon that boat I placed my chief hope of safety, provided I could maintain possession of the boat for the purpose of sending a line ashore at low water, but while my attention was otherwise engaged, the boat was lowered and my purpose frustrated, while she, without any management save the providence of God, was bourne to the beach a perfect "ark of safety." Several of the ill-fated passengers bravely entrusted themselves to the tide, having lost heart with the passage of the first breaker over their heads, and abandoning all hope, sank without a struggle; others either washed or leaped off the wreck would almost be seen to have committed suicide, so deliberately did they seem to bury their heads beneath the waves and meet their doom.

SAD SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Towards evening the second officer, Mr. Couzzins, having behaved with admirable gallantry through the day, proposed a passage to the shore, and, taking leave of the narrator, left the ship, falling foul of a mass of the wreck under the ship's bow, which had been fatal to many during the afternoon; here he became entangled, but the gallant fellow, using a small pocket knife on it, while a dozen heavy breakers passed over him, and succeeded in cutting several ropes that confined the mass of the wreck to the hull, and was swept away with it to the north along the beach. I am happy to say he succeeded in getting out and landing safe. The foremast falling, aft and foresail being still partially spread, several were killed by its fall or buried beneath the mass of the sail in such a way as to make death certain; one young man particularly conspicuous for his daring during the day at last sought refuge on the topsail yard in the hope themast would fall over the bows or side; of course instant death was the result of his mistake; on the fall of the foremast, at about half-past four or perhaps five P. M., the midship body of the hull being already gone, began to break up rapidly, while I urged all who would listen to me to trust themselves to Providence, the waves and their life preservers; many did so and the majority with success.

At length, the closing scene was upon us; the lower deck beams gave way and the starboard giving a few more heavy shocks sank slowly down. Then the narrator, assured that neither advice nor example could be of any service struck out for the beach and fortunately reached it, but in such an exhausted state he would have gone to sea, a victim of the undertow, but for friendly hands and aid.

A SURVIVOR RESCUES FIFTY PASSENGERS.

The Captain and his officers are highly complimented. Quartermaster Poland made three attempts to get a line ashore, and only gave up when the line proved too short. Timothy O'Brien, on reaching the shore himself, returned in the water and rescued some fifty persons as they were dashed toward him by the waves. The scattered dwellers along the shore are given warm praise for their prompt aid and hospitality.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The Signal Service Observer at Cape Hatteras reports a yawl boat, some clothing and a pocket book washed ashore. The pocket book contained discharge papers of James A. Bowen. The station keeper at the wreck of the Metropolis reports that Captain Ankers left for Norfolk after an auction of wrecked material, and the scene of the wreck was deserted. The keeper of No. 4 station buried fifteen bodies washed up during the night from one mile to eight miles north of the station. One man had a gold plated watch and a golden chain, also five keys. The rescued were furnished blankets from the steamer Plymouth.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—A fund will be raised here for the relief of families of men lost by the wreck of the Metropolis.

Thomas Collins left to-day for Norfolk to see that every attention is given the living, and care taken of the dead. Phillip Collins remains here answering all telegrams.

"Not Even Married."

[Detroit Free Press.]

The other evening a sprightly little girl about 7 years old entered a store on Woodward avenue, and after considerable hesitation she whisperingly inquired of a clerk

"Do you keep nursing bottles here."

"We do," he answered, and exhibiting two or three different styles he asked which she preferred. As she was looking them over he remarked:

"It's for your little brother, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir, it is," she stily answered. "You didn't think it was for my son, did you?"

Her indignant look haunts him still.

SILVER MEETING.

Cooper Institute, New York, Jammed Last Night.

Resolutions Adopted Advocating Remonetization.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The Cooper Institute was jammed to-night owing to a meeting of those in favor of remonetization of silver. Chas. W. Colgate, banker, was appointed chairman and Marcus Hanlon, president of the Workingmen's League, Secretary. After the reading of a paper on the question by the Chairman, the following resolutions were read and passed:

Resolved, That the citizens of New York here assembled in mass meeting, without distinction of party, earnestly desire and demand the passage of the measure now pending in the United States Senate to restore the silver to its legitimate position which it had sustained from the foundation of the Republic to the year 1873, and that we urge the majority of Senators known to us favorable to principle to bring it to a vote at the earliest possible moment.

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this assemblage that the recoinage of the silver dollar and its restoration to its due rank as money will approximate its value to an equality with gold, besides enabling the American people to make immediate use of one of the most valuable products with which Providence has blessed our country.

Resolved, That inasmuch as Congress did in 1869 pledge its faith that the bonds of the Federal Government should be paid "in coin," and inasmuch as the silver dollar was the lawful coin of the Government at the time of said pledge, it is therefore honest and equitable to pay bonds either in such silver dollars or gold, and that it is unwise as well as unjust for managers of national banks and other money lending corporations holding Government bonds to clamor for their payment exclusively in gold.

Resolved, That false pretences of gold bullionists thae the re-coinage of silver as an unlimited legal tender will lessen the wages of labor is untrue and is an insult to the intelligence of industrial and producing classes. On the contrary, advocates of silver money desire better times and better wages for all classes of citizens such as we believe would be an early result restoring the dollar of George Washington to circulation.

Resolved, That the proposed limitation of legal tender of silver to the sum of $10, or $50, or $100, would be in effect the establishment of one kind of coin for the citizen and another kind for the the bondholder and capitalist, and meets with our disapproval.

Resolved, That we return confidence in the revival of business, steady and remunerative employment for the now unemployed and suffering working classes, of which they have now been unjustly deprived, will be consequent upon the remonetization of silver.

Gen. Ewing then made a stirring address after which the meeting adjourned amid much enthusiasm.

HENDRICKS TO BELMONT

In Defense of His Consistency on Financial Questions.

The Coinage Act of 1873 No Pledge to the Creditor.

To the Editor of the New York Herald.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 1, 1878.—I avail myself of your proffered courtesy to reply briefly by telegraph to Mr. Belmont's letter, which appeared in the *Herald* of the 30th ult. The purpose of his letter was to show that the views attributed to me on the silver question are inconsistent with opinions heretofore expressed, and, therefore, that I cannot be correctly reported. The report in the Cincinnati *Commercial* was correct. I do not know how it appears in the Eastern papers. I very much desire to be considered consistent, but I would rather be certain I am right than consistent upon this question. I think I have been consistent.

REFERENCE TO THE RECORD.

Mr. Belmont quotes me as holding that since the act of March 18, 1869, the bonded debt must be paid in gold as contradistinguished from paper or silver. In that he is not correct. The bill to strengthen the people's credit was pending in the Senate in February, 1869. I made an argument against the section which pledged the faith of the government to the payment of the bonds in coin. I opposed it because I thought the contract allowed the payment of the principal of the five-twenty bonds to be made in Treasury notes. Mr. Belmont takes one sentence to show that I held that the effect of the measure would be to pay in gold as follows:

In opposing the passage of the act in the Senate, February 27, 1869, he had described the issue then joined as "The question whether the holders of the bonds have an equitable claim upon us now, while the difference between paper and gold is so great as it is, to declare that the bonds shall be payable in gold."

Had Mr. Belmont read more carefully he would have seen that I read the section containing these words, "That the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent," and that I then said:—

It will cause the removal of doubts and make the law to read that the debt shall be paid in coin. That is the effect of this section.

Upon that construction I made my argument against the section, not as in a controversy whether the payment should be in silver as in gold, but whether it might be in paper as against coin. It was not questioned in that debate that silver was coin, and that the debt would be payable in silver whether that section passed or did not pass. The section substantially, as I read it in the Senate, became a law nineteen days afterward.

IN THE STATE CANVASS.

Its force and effect did not become a question of political controversy in this State in 1872, when I was elected Governor, as Mr. Belmont seems to suppose, but it did enter into the discussion of 1874. In the Democratic Convention of that year a resolution was passed declaring the five-twenty bonds payable in greenbacks. I presided over the Convention, and, as I could not give that resolution my support, I took occasion at the first public meeting which I addressed in this city to say so and to give my reasons. I thought then, as I believe now, that after the faith of the nation was pledged to payment in coin we could not pay in Treasury notes; that the purchasers of the bonds after that date took them relying upon that pledge, and that we are bound by it. That was my argument before the people. Neither my hearers nor I thought of the question whether payment could be made in silver. It was not then doubted. It was not then known to myself, and I suppose not to one of the audience, that the silver dollar had been "discarded." Mr. Belmont refers to that address and to the use of the word "gold" in it instead of the word "coin," as committing me to payment of the debt in gold and not in silver. The only question then discussed was the right to pay in greenbacks. The right to pay in silver was not then questioned or considered in this State. In the address which I made as President of the Convention, two months before, my opinions upon the currency were somewhat fully expressed. I then said:

We cannot too strongly express the importance of the policy that shall restore uniformity of value to all the money of the country, so that it shall be always and readily converted. That gold and silver are the real standard of value is a cherished Democratic sentiment not now or hereafter to be abandoned.

I certainly could not have used that language in the campaign of 1874 had I then known that silver was no longer money.

THE EXCLUSION OF SILVER.

Having disposed of the question of my consistency, I come to the more important question made by Mr. Belmont, which is that the argument which excludes payment of the public debt in Treasury notes under the act of March 18, 1860, applies with greater force under the act of 1873, which excludes the silver dollar from coinage. I think that it is not correct. The act of 1869 was to remove any doubt, to settle conflicting interpretations of the laws under which public obligations were contracted and to pledge the faith of the United States to the payment of such obligations in coin. After full consideration it became a law. It was soon followed by the act to authorize the refunding of the national debt. That law provided that the $1,500,000,000 of bonds which it authorized should be redeemable in a coin of the present standard value. Because the act of 1879 was the solemn pledge of my country, made by competent authority, I felt that it was binding, so binding, indeed, that it could not be repealed to the prejudice of those to whom it was given.

THE COINAGE ACT OF 1873.

Is the act of 1873 of such a class and character? Towhom does it make a solemn pledge that the constitutional power of Congress to coin money and to regulate the value thereof shall never again be exercised until the public debt shall have been fully paid? Why and wherein is the Coinage act of 1873 more sacred and irrepealable than the Coinage act of 1834 which it modified? Does the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof belong to the class of powers that once exercised become exhaustive? If that were so the power had been exhausted before the passage of the act of 1873; or is it the right of the public or private creditor, either, to say to Congress you shall not exercise the constitutional power of coining money and regulating the value thereof, because by changing the standard you may change the value of investments? We have not recognized such a rule. There would be force in such a claim, under the act of 1870, which provides for payment of the bonds "in coin of the present standard value." The act of 1873 contains no pledge nor contract. It is legislation under a continuing power of Congress, and subject to repeal or amendment like any other law passed under the same power. It is not, therefore, in my judgment, a question of public faith, but one of expediency only. Being such, it seems to me the part of wisdom to have some regard to the condition of financial distress that exists in the country, and to the disturbed state of public mind that pervades a large portion of the country. Any change in the coinage is always a delicate and important work, and should be made only after the most careful consideration of all the interests of the country.

SILVER SHOULD BE RESTORED.

Should silver money be restored? I have thought so. The pledge of 1869 of payment in coin and the assurance of the act of 1870 of payment in coin at the standard value would seem to authorize, almost to require it. Compliance with the contract cannot be a breach of public faith. Our country is a large producer of silver. The quality of money is important to its value. I think that when restored silver will approach and perhaps reach gold in value, but should experience prove that it must remain below gold because of its greater weight Congress has ample powers to provide against any evils likely to follow.

Very respectfully, T. A. HENDRICKS.

LORD-HICKS AFFAIR.

The Tables Turned on the Dutiful Sons.

[Philadelphia Times.]

The Lord-Hicks case, which has excited society for several weeks, has very nearly ceased to be ridiculous in any respect, and becomes a somewhat serious affair in the light of exposures made by the old gentleman in the affidavit presented in a New York court on Thursday. What appears to be needed is a commission to inquire as to the sanity of at least one of the famous bridegroom's hopeful sons who signs himself Charles Lord. It would be charitable to that young man to suppose him hopelessly crazy after reading his remarkably coarse and brutal letters addressed to Mrs. Hicks, the one before and the other after the marriage. His wholesale threat to slaughter about everybody concerned, from the lady to his own children, would be quite enough to prove the insanity of almost any man, and many murderers have escaped the gallows on a plea of insanity with less reason for it than is here presented. The elder Lord does not need any further excuse for secluding himself than is given in the threats in these letters, and, knowing the character of his son, as he says he did, and intimating some things which he does not fully disclose, it will probably be conceded that his seclusion was the better part of valor. Previous to the marriage, and even to the very morning of its occurrence, a combined effort was made by the sons and the Lord attorney to induce the old man to execute a will of their dictation, which was not satisfactory to him, and which he declined to sign when drawn up and presented. He wasn't crazy enough to be caught in any such way, and all the time appeared to know his own business better than anybody elre knew it. Even the lawyer indulged in a letter to Mrs. Hicks, warning her of personal danger on account of the great distress of Mr. Lord's children when they heard of the marriage. All parties seem to have resorted to every possible brutality to bring the old gentleman to terms, and, if they do not finally suffer keenly, we shall indeed conclude that Mrs. Hicks' husband is crazy and that there is no justice in New York.

THE QUESTION OF INSANITY.

[N. Y. Sun.]

The certificates of the two physicians who have examined Mr. Lord make a very strong case in his favor. Dr. Fordyce Barker and Dr. Austin Flint are very high authority in their profession, and according to their statements Mr. Lord would appear to be brighter, more clear headed, and more competent to manage his affairs than most men of the same age. Dr. Flint mentions particulars showing Mr. Lord's memory to be exceptionally good, and he declares him "not a lunatic, not of unsound mind, and possessed of the requisite mental capacity to manage his own affairs." "I have had occasion," says Dr. Barker, "during my professional experience, to know and to examine professionally many old men; but I have never met one of his age who seemed to retain his mental powers in every respect, proportionate to his age, with more vigor and less impairment that Mr. Lord."

Dr. Barker does not even leave him in the category of average, sound men at his age. "Whatever his mental powers may have been in the past," says Dr. Barker, "he impressed me, for his age, as a man of remarkably strong and clear mind, entirely conscious of all his acts, and capable of forming a correct judgment in relation thereto."

A LAWYER'S $5,000 FEE.

What Judge Woodward Says About a Lawyer Charging that Much.

In December, 1873, Samuel Thompson was indicted in Fayette county on a charge of abortion, and retained as his counsel George W. K. Minor and Charles E. Boyle, Esqs. His trial, lasting one day, resulted in his conviction and sentence. Mr. Boyle then went before the Board of Pardons, secured his client a pardon, demanded a fee of $5,000, and, on Thompson's refusal to pay, brought suit against him for the amount. In the course of the trial the client offered evidence to show the ordinary charges of counsel in Fayette county for similar services and proposed to ask a lawyer witness whether he had ever known of a fee of $5,000 being charged for services in the Quarter Sessions, but the Court refused to admit the evidence. He also offered to show by another Fayette county lawyer, Daniel Kaine, what the usual compensation was for defending a person charged with felony in the Quarter Sessions where the trial lasted but one day, and what the services of an attorney would be worth to go before the Board of Pardons where the time consumed did not exceed three days. This testimony als the Court refused to hear. Mr. Boyle obtained a verdict. Thompson then took the case to the Supreme Court, which reversed the judgmen and awarded a *venire facias de novo*. Judg Woodward, in the course of his opinion, says that the evidence was clearly admissable to show what the professional services were worth and the customary rate of compensation, the action being to recover what they were worth, and not a specific sum. He continues: "It is true that no two causes are identical, and the amount of labor and preparation in the trial of one will never be precisely the same that the other may require, and it may be assumed to be equally true that the defendant derived all the advantages from the efforts of his counsel that the highest legal ability and skill could give. But the fact remains that the case presented here is a demand of five thousand dollars by one of two counsel of a defendant charged with felony, for services rendered upon his trial and in his application for a pardon. The same fee demanded by Mr. Minor would swell the amount to ten thousand dollars. This is a pretty significant sum to be paid for professional services in a case the trial of which consumed one day. A secure annual income could be obtained from it exceeding the annual means of support of more than eighty out of every hundred families in the United

A BISHOP'S WILL.

Consultation of Bishops Mullen and Tuigg Over Bishop Domenec's Papers.

Full Text of the Deceased Ecclesiastic's Last Testament.

The death of Rt. Rev. Bishop Domence has caused considerable talk in reference to the action of his successor Bishop Tuigg. When the diocese of Pittsburgh and Allegheny were consolidated last July Bishop Tuigg was named and received all necessary authority to close up all ecclesiastical business of the Allegheny diocese and complete the consolidation named in the Papal briefs made for that occasion. Bishop Domenec was in Rome at the time and by courtesy Bishop Tuigg waited in the hope that Bishop Domenec would return before entering upon the duties of his office.

The announcement of the death of Bishop Domenec compelled Bishop Tuigg to proceed, which he did in an orderly manner to arrange the affairs in a proper way. Some foolish persons too anxious to intermeddle in affairs which in no way concerns them, have taken up each little circumstance and magnifying it to undue importance annoy or alarm many who for want of better information or a correct version of the transaction feel mortified thereat.

BISHOP TUIGG'S ADMINISTRATION.

Bishop Tuigg, since his appointment to this important charge among us, has borne himself "so clear in his great office" that with little or no explanation, his actions have been approved by all right-thinking people. He has, so far as we can judge, made no mistakes in the administration of church affairs, and whilst he has on occasions seemed severe, yet circumstances have since plainly demonstrated that he was right, and that good church government required of him just such action as he had taken. He is averse to all newspaper discussion of ecclesiastical affairs, and prefers to manage them as understood by himself and his clerical advisers, without outside interference.

BISHOP DOMENEC'S WILL.

The Bishop of Erie, Rt. Rev. Tobias Mullen, was in consultation with Bishop Tuigg yesterday, and as a first step toward a consolidation of the Allegheny with the Pittsburgh diocese, the regular and usual transfer provided for was filed. It bears the form of a regular will, and is as follows:

In the name of God, amen. I, Right Rev. Michael Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, being of sound mind, memory and understanding, do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form as follows:

I give and bequeath unto my Executors hereinafter named all the property real, personal and mixed I now hold or at any time hereafter shall hold in trust for various religious, charitable and literary purposes, and for various congregations and societies, and for the Diocese of Pittsburgh at large, situate in the counties of Allegheny, Greene, Washington, Fayette, Beaver, Butler, Lawrence, Armstrong, Indiana, Westmoreland, Cambria, Somerset, Huntingdon and Bedford, in the state of Pennsylvania or elsewhere, to be held by them, my said executors, in trust for the said purpose for which the same is now or shall hereafter be by me, until the appointment of my successor in office of Bishop of Pittsburgh then to be conveyed, transferred and assigned by them, my said executors hereinafter named, to my said successor in the office of Bishop of Pittsburgh, in trust for the same purpose for which the same is now or shall hereafter be held by me subject to the same burdens. And I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint the Very Reverend Tobias Mullen and the Rev. John Hickey executors of this, my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I, the said Rt. Rev. Michael Domenec, the testator, have to this will written on one page of paper, set my hand and seal this seventeenth day of May, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (1867).

(Signed.) MICHAEL DOMENEC,

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us who have hereto subscribed our names thereto in the presence of said testator and each other.

(Signed) J. L. HOLLAND,
W. L. BURKE.

We have refrained from giving currency to the many reports of the settlements in the diocese because we think such matters should be treated temperately and not in a gloating gossippy way which, however, appropriate in worldly affairs cannot in such instances but make the judicious grieve.

FREE PIPE BILL INDORSED.

The Chamber of Commerce Repeals the Directors' Action.

The Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday afternoon held a meeting to pass on the Free Pipe law, when the action of the Directors, instructing the Allegheny county legislators to vote against the bill, was repealed by a vote of 74 to 15. There was a large attendance. General J. K. Moorhead presided. Addresses were made in favor of the Free Pipe bill by R. B. Brown of Clarion, and Reuben Miller and David Kirk of Pittsburgh, and against by Jacob Reese and John A. Dravo, both of Pittsburgh. Then was taken a vote on the following:

WHEREAS, This Chamber of Commerce has repeatedly committed itself to the principle of free competition in freight rates, and is opposed to the system of monopoly in freights and rebates from which our city has suffered so much; therefore

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Free Pipe law, thereby opening up competition in the freighting of crude and refined oil to and from our city.

The President announced the vote, 74 yeas to 15 nays, and declared the resolution adopted. A round of applause followed, but the Chairman quickly brought the applauders to order.

Mr. David Kirk then offered the following:

Resolved, That we request the members of the State Assembly from this county to vote for and urge the passage of the Free Pipe bill.

The resolution was adopted by a large majority, and there was more applause.

Mr. Kirk then offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. John C. Newmeyer, for his independent course in voting for and supporting a Free Pipe law; that we regard his course upon this subject as a rare instance of public virtue in these days of subserviency by our law-makers generally to great railroad and monopoly interests.

Captain Dravo—That's all bosh. We don't want any such stuff as that.

Cries of "question," "I move to adjourn," were heard and were interrupted by

President Moorhead—I rule the resolution out of order. I am personally a friend of Senator Newmeyer, but the meeting was called specially to pass on the Free Pipe bill question, and not on any Senator's course.

A motion to adjourn was made and adopted, and the members dispersed. Two of the attendants while going out the lower door got into a dispute over the question, and one drew his coat, but no blood was spilled. Friends interposed.

Gleaming 'twix't your parted lips
Teeth, that Orient pearls eclipse,
You'll behold, if every day
SOZODONT 's brought into play.
When 'tis used the breath soon grows
Sweet as perfume of the rose.

WFM&W

Have Gold Fillings Inserted

In a few of the front teeth of your artificial set, and your best friends will not know the are artificial. The best place to have it done is at Dr. Quincy A. Scott's, 278 Penn avenue

Struck by a Train.

A venerable gentleman, named Garrity, while walking along the Fort Wayne railroad track, near Woods' Run station yesterday, was struck by a train and seriously injured. Dr. McKenna is attending the unfortunate gentleman.

THE NEXT SENATE.

The Political Outlook for Next November.

[Philadelphia Times.]

In 1876 an entire new Senate was chosen in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution, and Senators in the odd numbered districts were elected for the full term of four years, while those in the even numbered districts were elected for two years. The design of the framers of the Constitution was to make half the Senators retire every two years, or with the final adjournment of each Legislature, and henceforth all Senators will be chosen for the full term of four years, save in case of vacancies, when the elections will be for the unexpired terms. In 1874 the Legislature apportioned the State to conform to the changed fundamental law, and Cameron's sagacity is displayed in the skill with which he marked the districts with odd and even numbers to swing in a good assortment of Republican Senators in 1876, when the Presidential contest would be certain to overshadow all local issues as to the distant United States Senatorship. The result of that neat little piece of figure work gives Cameron twenty-one Senators to hold over for his re-election in 1879, all of whom are already committed to him by having voted for him last winter. By reference to the following table of holding over and retiring Senators, it will be seen that twenty-one Republican and four Democratic members of the present Senate hold over, and that fifteen Democrats and ten Republicans retire at the end of the present session, whose places are to be filled in November next:

Senators Holding Over.	*The Retiring Senators.*
1. Geo. H. Smith, R.	2. David A. Nagle, D.
3. John Lamon, R.	4. H. G. Jones, R.
5. J. E. Reyburn, R.	6. A. K. Dunkel, R.
7. John C. Grady, R.	8. Wm. J. Newell, R.
9. Thos. V. Cooper, R.	10. Harman Yerkes, D.
11. D. Ermentrout, D.	12. Jones Detwiler, D.
13. Amos H. Mylin, R.	14. P. J. Roebuck, R.
15. A. J. Herr, R.	16. Evan Holben, D.
17. George F. Miller, R.	18. D. Eggleman, D.
19. Jas. B. Everhart, R.	20. G. E. Seamans, R.
21. E. C. Wadhams, R.	22. C. Burnett, D.
23. Wm. T. Davies, R.	24. Robt. P. Allen, D.
25. C. H. Seymour, R.	26. B. Hawley, D.
27. A. H. Dill, D.	28. H. G. Russey, D.
29. L. B. Keefer, R.	30. W. L. Torbert, D.
31. D. M. Crawford, D.	32. James Chestnut, D.
33. H. G. Fisher, R.	34. S. K. Peale, D.
35. Jno. A. Lemon, R.	36. D. Yutzy, R.
37. Thos. St. Clair, R.	38. W. L. Corbett, D.
39. Jas. C. Clarke, D.	40. Jas. W. Hayes, D.
41. John M. Greer, R.	42. H. McNeil, R.
43. Jos. M. Ganzam, R.	44. J. C. Newmyer, R.
45. John Gilfillan, R.	46. G. V. Lawrence, R.
47. G. W. Wright, R.	48. Chas. W. Stone, R.
49. H. Butterfield, R.	50. John Fertig, D.

Recapitulation.

Republicans retiring 10. Reps. holding over...21
Democrats retiring...15|Dems. holding over... 4

Of the fifteen districts in which Democrats retire, the Second (Philadelphia), the Tenth (Bucks), the Twelfth (Montgomery), the Sixteenth (Lehigh), the Eighteenth (Northampton), the Twenty-second (Monroe, Pike and Carbon), the Twenty-fourth (Lycoming, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan), the Twenty-eighth (York), the Thirtieth (Schuylkill in part), the Thirty-second (Cumberland and Adams), the Thirty-fourth (Clinton, Clearfield and Centre), the Thirty-eighth (Cameron, Elk, Clarion and Forest), and the Fortieth (Fayette and Greene) are certain to re-elect Democrats unless there shall be some violent upturning of party lines. Two districts now represented by Democrats are fairly in doubt, with chances in favor of the Democrats on anything like a strict party vote. Susquehanna and Wayne now have Eugene B. Hawley, editor of the Montrose *Democrat*, in the Senate, and Crawford has John Fertig, the popular ex-Mayor of Titusville, as its Senator. It is probable that both of them can be re-elected, but two possible Republican gains must be reckoned in those districts. Of the ten districts in which Republican Senators retire, but one fairly doubtful—that of part of Luzerne now represented by G. E. Seamans. Washington and Beaver might take a flop between the Labor and anti-Cameron elements of the district, but with old party lines closely rallied, a Republican by six hundred. Allowing the Luzerne, the Crawford and the Susquehanna and Wayne districts to be set aside as doubtful, the next Senate would stand thirty Republicans, seventeen Democrats and three uncertain. Assuming that there will be square party contests in all the Senatorial districts, and that the Greenback-Labor men will waste their strength in dress parade and political ballooning, the next Senate would be likely to foot up about thirty-two Republicans and eighteen Democrats, being a gain of one for the Republicans. If, however, the Greenback-Labor men shall get clear of tomfoolery and go down to hard sense and practical work, they will revolutionize six or eight Senatorial districts, and their control of the Senate is among the possibilities of the contest.

EATON OF CONNECTICUT.

A New England Democrat that Sides with the Goldites.

[Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Eaton took up ferocious cudgels for the gold-bugs in the Senate on Tuesday and for two hours and a half treated a dozen Senators and the half-filled galleries to a very lively circus. Eaton is a hard-headed, independent little Bourbon, with a habit of saying what he thinks, regardless of whose feelings are hurt, and the few who were present anticipated a rather lively time. They were not disappointed. The little round-headed Senator from the Nutmeg State first made a vicious raid on Congress and the Supreme Court. He denounced the act of Congress authorizing the original issue of paper money as corrupt, and then proceeded to excoriate the Supreme Court for affirming the constitutionality of that act. Pending this discussion, Senator (late Justice) David Davis was observed to shift about restlessly for a few moments, and then get up, put on his hat and walk out. This onslaught was followed up with something over two hours of vehement assertion, a goodly fraction of which was devoted to Dan Voorhees "and other such Communists." Mrs. Senator Eaton and the Japanese Minister were the only two distinguished strangers noticeable in the audience; but Conkling, who stood in great need of Eaton's vote on a recent occasion, and got it, squared himself around to face Eaton, donned his great coat, and was apparently an absorbed listener from first to last. It is possible, but not probable, that a final vote on the bill will be had this week. Eaton added another to the already numerous amendments. He wants the dollar of the daddies inflated to 440 grains.

Murphy in Washington.

[Chicago Times.]

Following Von Hillern has come Murpy. There is no house in Washington that will hold half the crowds who press to see him. He has already made some distinguished converts, and hundreds of poor, struggling inebriates are reaching for the helping hand that would fain lift them from their degradation. The first Bourbon to sign the pledge was J. M. Gray, of Kentucky. A few hours after he sobered off he made one of the most eloquent and impassioned speeches ever heard on the subject of reformation. He is a handsome giant, over six feet in height, and finely proportioned. Mr. Cunningham, of West Virginia, was another weak brother rescued by Murphy's life-boat. After he was taken in the audience shouted "Pull for the shore!" He was landed high and dry amidst much excitement. A blue ribbon was tied in his button-hole and his name written in the pledge book. While these encouraging evidences of a better life begun are all around us, there comes the account of a Crab Orchard man down in Ole Kentuck who appeared with a blue ribbon on his coat. "Have you signed?" asked a friend in surprise. "Don't you believe it. I put this ribbon on so that some one would ask me to take a drink, thinking I would refuse."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, bankers, No. 57 Market street, report the following as the closing of the gold and stock markets, at New York and Philadelphia:

Gold.....102

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. 6s, '81....	105⅝	5-20's '68, reg.	107¾
U. S. 6s, coup.	105⅝	5-20s '68.....	108
5-20's '65, new.	102⅝	10-40's.....	104⅜
5-20's '67, reg..	105	10-40's, coup..	105½
5-20s '67.....	105	Currency 6's.	117
New 5 per cts.	103¼		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's.. 100

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Pa. Central...	29¾	Lehigh Valley	39⅞
Reading.....	15¾	Central Trans.	
U. Co's N. J..	119¾	Empire Trans.	
P. C. & St. L	80	Oil Creek.....	6¾
A. V. R. R....	108		

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Pacific Mail....	22¾	Lake Shore....	61⅜
Western U.....	76⅜	Mich. Central	60¼
C. & N. W.....	34	N. Y. Central	105¼
do pfd.....	60⅝	H. & St. Joe..	11
Rock Island..	98⅛	Ohio & Miss..	8
St. Paul.....	36¾	Toledo & Wab	16½
do pfd.....	68¼	Union Pacific	67½
C. & C. & I. C.	2½	Jersey Central	17⅜
Erie.....	9¼	Del & Lack..	59

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Gold opened at 102¼, fell off to 101⅞ and recovered to 102. Carrying rates 6@2 per cent. Silver at London not quoted; here, silver bars are 119 in currency, and 116¾ in gold. Silver coin 1 per cent. discount. Governments weak and feverish. Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet. The North Western shares were the feature of the stock market to-day, and declining 1½ per cent. on rumors of an over issue of stock or bonds. Mr. Sykes, Vice President and Treasurer of the Company denied the rumors in the following emphatic language. "There is not a particle truth of any extra issue or over issue or irregularity of any kind in stocks and bonds of this company. All is a wicked baseless fabrication and parties who circulate such falsehoods are doing an infamous work. Give us their names and the proof and will test question of the law before night.

(Signed.) M. L. SYKES, JR.,
Vice President.

The remainder of the list declined a fraction in sympathy with the fall in Northwests and an announcement of a defalcation in the Bank of North America, but in the final sales a partial recovery took place and the tone at the close was firm. Lake Shore was strong throughout, opening at 61¾ and closing at 61⅜. Wabash earnings for January show an increase of $75,000 over the same month last year. Transactions aggregated 84,000 shares, of which 19,000 were Lake Shore, 23,000 Northwest common, 14,000 preferred, 5,000 St. Paul common, 1,600 preferred, 8,000 Lackawanna, 4,000 Delaware & Hudson and 2,000 Western Union. The *Graphic* learns that the reports of another break in freight rates to the West via Boston are based upon the fact that shipments were continued up to Saturday night on unexpired contracts made previous to the last Convention. There had been no new cutting of rates by any of the lines and no new contracts made.

Close—Money closed easy at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent. Custom receipts, $276,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $666,000. Clearings $14,000,000. Sterling steady; long 82; short 84.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	105⅝	5-20s, '65, new	102⅝
5-20s, '67.....	105	5-20s, '68.....	108
New 5s.....	105¾	New 4½s.....	102⅞
New 4 per cts.	101⅝	Currency 6s....	117
10-40s.....	104⅞	10-40s, coups..	107⅜

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	38	Tennessee new..	37⅛
Virginia, new	30	Virginia, old....	30
Missouri 6s...	105⅛		

STOCKS.

W. U. T....	76⅜	C. C. C. & I....	33½
Quicksilver....	16¼	N. J. Central..	17⅝
Do preferred.	29	Rock Island...	98⅛
Pacific Mail....	22¾	St. Paul.....	36⅛
Mariposa.....	⅝	Do preferred.	68½
Do preferred.	¾	Tol. & Wabash	15½
Adams Ex....	101½	Fort Wayne....	89
Fargo Express.	84	Terre Haute...	3¾
American Ex...	48½	Do preferred.	12
U. S. Express.	47½	C. & A.....	77¾
N. Y. Central..	105¼	Do preferred.	101
Erie.....	9¼	C. & N. W.....	34
Do preferred.	23	Del. & Lack...	59
Harlem.....	141	A. & P. Tel. Co	21
Mich. Central..		Mo. Pacific....	1¾
Panama.....	121	B. & O.....	103¾
Union Pacific...	67½	H. & St. Joe...	11
Lake Shore....	61¾	Central Pacific.	4⅞
Illinois Central	76	Union.....	4⅞
P. & C.....	61¾	Land Grants..	4⅜
N. W. C.....	34	Sinking Fund..	95⅞
Do preferred.	60⅜		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 6.—Consols for money 96⅛; 5-20s, '65, 104; do '67, 106⅛; 10-40s, 108¼; new 5s, 104⅜; Erie, 9⅝; preferred, 22; Illinois Central, 77; Pennsylvania Central, 30¼.

PARIS, February 6.—Rentes 110f 30c.

ANTWERP, February 6.—Refined Petroleum 28

LIVERPOOL, February 6.—Cotton—Inquiry moderate at 6¼@6¼d, with sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500 bales; American, 7,800 bales. California white wheat, average, 12s 4d@12s 8d; club 12s 7d@13s 0d; red western spring, 10s 6d @11s 0d; winter, 11s 0d@11s 8d. Corn—western mixed, 26¾@27s. Flour—extra State, 27½@28s; western canal, 26@28s. Oats, 3s. Barley, 3s 11d. Pork, 55s. Beef—prime mess, 83s. American Lard, 40s. Canadian Peas, 36⅜s. American Cheese, 66d. Bacon—long clear, 29½s; short clear, 30½s. Fine American Tallow, 40½s. Refined Petroleum, 11d; spirits, 7½d. Linseed Oil, 26¾d. Common Rosin, 5¼d@5½d; pale, 13d. Turpentine, 26d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
February 6, 1878.

Trade continues dull and unsatisfactory, with no prospect of an immediate improvement. Not only is the volume of business small, but the margin of profit is light.

Quotations herein given are for whole sale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

The demand for fresh sweet roll butter for table use is active, the local demand for such quality being ahead of supply. Lower grades rejected and inferior butter is in excess of demand, with very little prospect of improvement this season. The market in eggs is improving, with stocks of strictly fresh laid eggs small. Stale or held eggs plenty. There is no change in other articles in the produce line.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 00@4 50; choice 3 25@3 75; medium, $1 75@2 00; inferior $1 50@2 00.

APPLE BUTTER—In bbls and half bbls ₱ gal, 50@55c; in 2 to 7 gallon buckets 60c; in 1 gallon tin buckets, per doz $7 50.

BEANS—Prime white navy $2 00@2 10 medium, $1 75@1 90; mixed, $1 40@1 50.

BUTTER—Extra choice roll, 24@25c; prime roll, 20@22c; choice solid packed, 16 @18c; medium do, 12@15c; lower grades 9 @10c; grease, 6@7c.

CABBAGE—Choice sound heads, per 100, $4 50@5 00; common heads, per 100, $1 00 @2 00.

CHEESE—Best Ohio factory, 13@ 13½c; common to fair 10@11c; New York 13½@14c; Switzer 12@14c; Limberger 11@13c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $8 00 9 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $7 00@7 50; choice Cape Cod, $8 00@ 9 00; 1 bush boxs $2 00@2 50.

EGGS—Strictly fresh 17@18c per dozen limed, 10@12c.

HOMINY—$3 25@3 50 per barrel.

HOGS—Dressed, per ℔, 4¾@5c.

HONEY—California, in 2-℔ tin cans, comb, per doz $4 00@4 25; Domestic, in glass caps, 18@22c; strained, 12@15c.

NUTS—Hickory nuts, 75c@$1 00; shell barks, $1 00@1 25.

ONIONS—Red per bbl $1 50@1 75; yellow $2 00@2 50; yellow, per bush 75@80c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

PEAS—Green, $1 35@1 40.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 43@45c; mixed lots, 35@40c; in bbls, $1 50@1 75. Peachblows from store, 50c; in bbls, $1 75. Sweet Jerseys per bbls, $3 00@3 25; Baltimore, $2 00@2 25; Southern, $1 50@2 00.

POULTRY—Live — Chickens, 45@50c per pair; ducks 50@55c per pair; geese, each, 40@50c; turkeys, live weight, per ℔, 8@9c. Dressed—Chickens, per ℔ 10 @11c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 7@8c, turkeys 10@13.

SEEDS—Clover $5 00@5 25; timothy, $1 50@1 65; mammoth cloverseed, $6 00@ 6 25.

TURNIPS—Per bushel, 25@30c.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat quiet and unchanged; transactions very few; no spring offering.

Corn—New is offering a little more freely, and rules rather easy for round lots. Old is nominal and nearly out of market.

Oats are easy and receipts heavier; demand fair with a weakening tendency.

Barley is in good supply and weak at quotations.

Flour—There is an easy feeling in this article, and jobbing lots are about firm; receipts moderate and steady consumptive demand.

Buckwheat Flour—The supply is fully up to the demand, and prices easy.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Southern amber, fair to choice, $1 30@1 32; Southern white, $1 33@1 35; Ohio and Indiana red and amber, $1 25@1 28; medium do, $1 22@1 25; northwestern spring, $1 10@1 20.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, 45@46c; high mixed, 43@44c; ear, prime yellow, 46@47c; mixed, 44@45c.

Oats—Prime white 32@33c per bushel; mixed 30@31c.

Rye—No. 1, 60@62c ₱ bushel.

Barley—Extra, 75@80c; choice spring, 65@75c; common spring, 60@65c; fall, 70@ 75 per bushel.

FLOUR—No. 1 Western patent, $9 25@ 9 50; white wheat, $7 00@7 25; red wheat, $6 50@7 00; in sacks 25c off; Minnesota, $6 25@6 50; Wisconsin, $6 25@6 50; low grades and regrinding, $5 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; Rye flour $4 00@425.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3 75@6 00 ₱ bbl; $2 75@3 00 per 100 ℔s.

CORNMEAL—58@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 in kegs.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $12 @13; No. 2 do, $9 00@10 00; No. 3 or medium, $8 00@9 00; prime upland prairie, $11 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $15 00@16 00; seconds do., $16 50@ 17 50; middlings white do., $22 00@24 00; chopped corn and oats, $19 00@20 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@20 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, ₱ 100 ℔s $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

In the line of groceries, sugars and coffees continue weak. The remaining articles are about fair. Provisions are also dull and unsatisfactory.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee	₱ ℔.	Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio..	21¾@22 c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio..	20½@21 c	Good molasses	42c
Prime Rio..	20¾@21 c	Black "	30c
Low Grade Rio.	19 @ 20 c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio.17	@ 18c	Standard A..	9¾@
Java.....	25 @28 c	Metrop'n A...	9 @
Roasted Coffees.		Prairie B....	8¾@ 8¾
Rio in pap'rs.	22 @23½ c	Ref Yellows.	7¾@ 8 c
Rio in bulk.	21 @23 c	Molasses do..	7¼@ 7¾c
Java in pap'rs	28@33½ c	Out loaf.....	@10¾c
Java in bulk.	25@28½ c	Crushed.....	@10 c
Teas.		Powdered....	@10 c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	Granulated...	@10 c
Gunpowder,.	35c@ 1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial.....	30c@ 80	Strictly ch....	48@ c
Japan.....	25c@ 75	Strictly prime.	45@ c
Oolong.....	30c@ 80	Prime.....	43@ c
Souchong.....	25c@ 75	Fair.....	37 @
Rice.		Soaps.	
Carolina.....	7 @7½c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 20
Starch.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Pearl.....	8¾@9¼ c	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75
Liver glosz...	9 c	Gold do.....	
Corn.....	7¾@10 c	Extra olive do....	8
Chicago gloss.	8 c	Do N. Y. city, ₱ ℔	9 c
Chicago corn..	8¾c	German mottled do	6¾c
Spices (whole).		California, ₱ box..	4 20
Cloves.....	45@ c	Soda.	
Allspice.....	18@20 c	Bi-carb in kgs.	4¾c
Cassia.....	22@24 c	Do as'ted pap's	6 c
Nutmegs.....	1 10@1 15	Do as'ted ½ p'rs	8½c
Pepper.....	15@16 c	Sal soda in kegs	2¼c
Syrups.		Candles.	
Choice maple fir'rd.	55c	Star, full weight	14 c
Prime "	47c	Stearine.....	10¾@11c
Choice sugar syrup.	50c	Mould.....	11 c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured ₱ ℔..	9 @	Pig pork clear, 100 ℔s per kit.....	3 75
Shoulders.....	6¾@	Lard, p. l. in trees ₱ ℔.....	8
Bre'kf'st bac.	9 @	Do., ¼ bbls, ₱ ℔....	8¼
Dried beef, do	11¾@12	Do, ref'nd in trees	9
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz....	6 00	" ¼ bbls ₱ ℔....	8¾
Bacon shoulders, ₱ ℔.....	6	" bk'ts..	9½
Bacon, short sides, do.	7¾	" in 3-℔ caddies	11
Bacon, clear sides, do..	7¾	" 5-℔ "	11
Mess pork.....	12 50	" in 3-℔ pails..	11¾
Pig pork clear, 50 ℔s per kit.....	3 50	" 5-℔ "	11
		" 10-℔ "	10½
		Ham sausage.....	7¾

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—Per ℔, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ℔ cans ₱ doz, $1 25@2 00, new; raspberries do $1 75; strawberries, $1 50; gooseberries do $1 25; pineapples do, $1 75@2 25; blackberries do, $1 60; peaches, 3 ℔ cans ₱ dozen, $1 85@2 25, new; tomatoes do., $1 25@1 50. Corn do $1 65@1 90. Pickles, bbls, $7 75 @9 25; half do, $4 50@5 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, per ℔, 6@8c; do quarters, 4¾@5½c; do, common do, 3@4c. do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c Peaches halves, unpeeled, 6@7c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 10@12c, do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled; 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, per ℔, 45@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $35; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $14 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $11 00; No. 2 medium mackeral $12 00; No. 3 medium mackeral, $10 00; split Labrador herring $8 00; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $6 00; whitefish, ₱ half barrel, $5 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $3 50; lake herring, $3 12; large George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $5 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $5 00; medium do, $5; boneless codfish, $6; Halibut (smoked), ₱ bbl, 10c; No. 1 herring ₱ box 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 62.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $1 90; London layers, new, $2 60; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $4 00 ₱ mat; Valentias, new, 7@7½c ₱ ℔; new sultanas, 13c. Dates 7½c ₱ ℔. Currants, 6@6½c. Citron, 22c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 10c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do, shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c, Maccaroni, 10@20. Tapioca, 10c. Oranges per case, $7 00@7 50. Lemons, Malaga, repacked, $4 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts, $6 25 per 100.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $8 00; small do, $8 50@9 00; gherkins, do, $9 50@10 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $4 50; small do, $5 50@5 75; gherkins do, $5 50@6 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per ℔, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2¼@2½c; woolen, ¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 13 @14c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, February 6, 1878.

[Reported specially for The Post by W. G. Gish.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle since our last report has been rather light and although the quality of those offered was inferior to the stock offered the previous week, prices have advanced from an ½@¼c as compared with our last. The very light supply is the cause of the increase. The market closed firm yesterday and the attendance of buyers was not up to the average. We quote best 1,500 to 1,600 lbs from $5 50 to $5 75; good 1,300 to 1,400 lbs from $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,100 to 1,300 from $4 50 to $4 75; common 900 to 1,000 $3 75 to $4 00; bulls and cows from $2 75 to $3 50.

HOGS.

With a light supply and good demand hogs have also advanced in prices compared to last week, as will be seen by the following quotations: Philadelphia's, $4 25 to $4 50; Yorkers, $4 15 to $4 25. Few were left unsold. It may be stated that there was quite an improvement over last week in the quality of the hogs offered.

SHEEP.

Sellers have had nothing to complain of since our last report. Everything has been in their favor. With few on sale, the market came firm, prices advanced and quite a number of sales were effected. Following were the leading quotations: Best 100 to 110 ℔s from $5 25 to $5 50; good 80 to 90 ℔s from $4 25 to $4 50; common 70 to 80 ℔s from $3 75 to $4 00; extra 120 to 136 ℔s from $5 00 to $5 75. Market closed firm.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,700 head, against 9,130 for the same time last week; market opened slow at a small advance, which was not maintained to the close but late arrivals had to be sold at a redution of nearly ¼c from the opening rates; no Texas or Cherokee shown; poor to prime native $8 00, to dress 54 ℔s; $11 00, to dress 57 ℔s; extra $11 25 @11 50, to dress 57 to 58; best two car loads in the market, 1,633 ℔s, $11 50, to dress 57; they cost $5 65 per 100 ℔s live weight in Chicago; exporters took 580 head fat steers at $9 12@10 50; shipments for the week 6,800 quarters of beef and 25 live. Sheep—Receipts, 7,000 head, making 20,700 head for the week, against 17,140 head for the same time last week; market active and firm, and a fraction advanced; no extreme or fancy sheep on sale; the extreme range $4 50@6 12½; sheep $5 75@ 6 12½ lambs; exporter took two car loads of sheep at $6 00@6 12½; shipments for the week 2,000 head. Swine—Receipts, 9,100 head, making 34,300 head for the week 2,000 head; market for live weaker and 10@15c per 100 ℔s lower; the sales include five cars at $4 50@4 65 ₱ 100 ℔s.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Beeves—Receipts 3,870 head against 3,070 head same time last week; market weaker; closed heavy with a reduction of about ¼c on all grades except fancy and extra, which were unchanged. Best in the market, including 75 head for export alive at $11 25@11 50 to dress 58 ℔s; good to extra, $9 75@11 00 to dress 56@57 ℔s; ordinary to fair steers and oxen $8 25@$9 50 to dress 55@56 ℔s; exports beef for week ending yesterday 5,053 quarters; steamers take to-morrow 160 head cattle alive, mainly choice steers upwards of 1,600 ℔s; Western dressed beef 3 car loads at $5 00@7 00. Sheep—Receipts, 6,400 head; making 8,200 head for two days against 4,100 head same time last week; market firm and brisk both yesterday and to-day at full prices, or $4 87½@6 62½; sheep $6 25@7 00, best car load sheep came from Kentucky and averaged 153 ℔s. Swine—Receipts 9,500 head, making 8,400 head for two days against 7,270 head for same time last week; market decidedly dull and weaker; none wanted alive even at $4 50 per 100 ℔s.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, February 5.—Cattle—Receipts 476 head; total for the week 4,802; market easier but not quotably lower; shippers' steers $4 15@4 80; light butchers' $4 00@3 10; 12 cars unsold. Sheep and lambs—re-ceipts 2,100 head; total for the week 13,400 head; fair demand; ¼c decline from Monday; fair to good western sheep $4 00@4 70. Hogs—Receipts 2,800 head; total for the week 20,150; market active and higher owing to light supply; Yorkers $4 15@4 25; good to choice common $4 05; heavy fair to choice $4 00@ 4 15; common